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WAS THIS METHOD OF ESCAPE MADE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THOSE IN THE ILL-FATED "A 7" BY WATER-PRESSURE RENDERING THE COVERING OF THE CONNING-TOWER IMMOVABLE? MEN OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE, WEARING THEIR SAFETY-HELMETS, LEAVING THEIR VESSEL'S CONNING-TOWER.

The "A 7," lost under the waters of Whitsand Bay, was, as we have noted elsewhere, one of the oldest submarines in commission in the British Navy, but she was adapted to the use of the new safety-helmets designed to enable the crew to get to the surface in the event of an accident while under water. Why, then, it is being asked, said the Plymouth correspondent of the "Times" the other day, did not the crew avail themselves of this means of escape? "It is said that it must have been impossible to resort to the helmets at so great a depth, as the pressure of the water would render futile any attempt to open the conning-tower through which the men could alone escape with the aid of the safety-helmets. But the cause of the disaster will remain unsettled unless the salvage operations result in the bringing of the submarine to the surface, if, indeed, it is disposed of even then."—[PHOTOGRAPH BY CYBA.]

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THE MYSTERY OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

N.B.—This article is a translation from the German of Herr Bruno H. Bürgel, of Berlin, who kindly gave us permission to reproduce the illustrations which appear elsewhere in this issue.

THE moon, our genial neighbour in space, which looks down upon the follies of the earth with an ironical smile, is so close to us that we have excellent opportunity to pry into its secrets. Since the telescope was invented, in 1608, astronomers have busied themselves in endeavouring to find out what this other world looks like at close quarters; and, thanks to many a fine photograph full of detail of landscape, we now have maps of that satellite which are at least as accurate as those we have of certain countries and more ample than those of the heart of Africa and the Polar regions.

The moon is nearer to us than is any other heavenly body: only 238,833 miles divide it from us—a distance a bullet could cover in some eight days and an express train in some six months—a distance which seems short, indeed, when we recall the fact that the sun is four hundred times further from us. Our huge modern telescopes, instruments which, in size, suggest big guns, permit us to make most minute observations, and, as it were, bring the lunar landscapes as close to us as, say, London is to Edinburgh. So, by using our eyes, we can take very entertaining voyages to the moon. Thus we can see her extensive grey plains, which are nothing more than the dry beds representing seas that no longer exist and appear to the unaided vision as dark patches; so we can note her mountain ranges, which may be compared with the Alps, the Cordilleras, and other chains, not only in aspect, but also in height—from 5000 to 6000 metres. The biggest of the moon's mountains, called Curtius by astronomers, has a summit which is 8800 metres from the plain; that is to say, it equals Mount Everest, the highest mountain of the earth. And it must be remembered that forty-nine moons could be placed in our globe, so that, comparatively, the lunar mountains are much more imposing than ours. At present, with the best telescopes and at the most favourable times, we can observe on the moon's surface tiny craters barely 200 metres in diameter. Were the moon inhabited; had it cities and towns and things like our canals, harbours, and so on, we could see these with ease, and a place like London, for instance, would appear as a very bright spot during night-time on the moon. But there is nothing of the sort. The moon has neither air nor water: for it is a wandering corpse amongst the stars.

Much that we know of the moon is puzzling. Notably so are the remarkable mountains, some of which are shown in illustrations on our "Science Jottings" page. The moon is one great Norway—mountain after mountain. But the mountains are not formed as are those of the earth. They are rings of stone, in which are conical mountains. Make a ring of salt on the table-cloth, half an inch high; in this ring place a conical mountain of salt rather smaller than a thimble; and you have a model of a mountain of the moon. Place a candle so that its light causes the salt-mountain to cast long shadows on the cloth; and you have more or less the aspect of a lunar landscape as revealed by a telescope when the sun's rays are striking it cross-ways. Such a landscape as it would appear to a visitor to the moon is shown in Illustration 4, on p. 139.

The moon has probably 100,000 of these extraordinary stone rings—some but a few metres wide; others from 80 to 120 kilometres! The earth has no mountains resembling these, and many have wondered why Nature should have built so differently on the moon, have speculated as to how the particular form of mountain came into being. We can only show artificial "mountains" having any resemblance to those of our satellite. Illustration 2 is from a cinematograph film of a shot falling into a mass of pulp; a ring forms, suggesting the ring-mountain of the moon. If a stone be dropped from a certain height on to thick plaster, a similar ring will be formed. Noting this, one feels convinced that the ring-mountains of the moon were created in like fashion by the falling of gigantic meteors on to the moon while its surface was still in a viscous state. Illustration 1 shows such an artificial "mountain" in mortar, made by the author of this article. How is it possible, though, that ring-mountains 120 kilometres wide should be so formed on the moon, when we, who are so near to it, have never observed meteors of anything approaching the necessary size, have only seen specimens weighing a few kilogrammes? We must find another solution.

If a thick pulp is being cooked, bubbles form on its surface and, in bursting, frequently create rings with cones in the centre. The German geologist Dahmer heated a chalky pulp from below. The hot vapour broke through the crust of the pulp, small pieces of which flew upwards, and at the spot of each burst was formed a ring akin to those which follow the fall of a stone on to water. If the pulp could be cooled suddenly at this moment models of lunar ring-mountains would be seen, as in Illustration 5. This means the argument that the ring-mountains of the moon occur only on heavenly bodies which are dead and will be a feature of our earth in the remote future. The earth's crust is ever thickening as our world grows cooler and becoming less and less elastic, which suggests that one day, when the crust can no longer "give" to the pressure of the gases within it, it will split in many places, and through these fissures will pour the fiery contents of the depths, to overwhelm our globe. This fiery, all-enveloping "pulp" will be acted upon by the gases coming from below it and creating bubbles, just as the geologist's chalky pulp was acted upon by the vapours caused by the heat below it. The moon, which cooled down much quicker than the larger earth is cooling, has that dread period behind it; the earth, according to Dahmer, has it to come. Not every geologist and astronomer will agree with this.

The German man of science, Ebert, comes nearer to solving the problem. Illustration 6 represents an artificial ring-mountain, and Illustration 6A, on the right of it, is a photograph of the ring-mountain Copernicus, of the moon; are they not singularly alike? Ebert let some fluid Wood's metal well up at short intervals through a small hole in a horizontal plate. Part of the metal flowed back; but the other parts spread out and formed circles round the hole, making an ever-growing ring-shaped rampart. Later, as its impetus grew weaker, the flowing metal, instead of flowing away, formed into a little "mountain" in the centre of the ring-rampart. What has this to do with the moon? We know that the attraction of the moon controls the tides of the waters of the earth: when the moon had but a thin crust, through the numerous fissures in which the fiery lava could force its way, the lunar control of ebb and flow was demonstrated. The lava broke through the fissures, rose up and then flowed back again; and so on for long periods until there were formed the ring-mountains. Such is the theory of Ebert, and very plausible it is.

The well-known English astronomers, Nasmyth and Carpenter, tried to prove years ago that the lunar mountains were formed as were the earth's volcanoes; arguing that the ramparts grew out of the fiery mass thrown out of the moon's centre, which fell in with circles round each crater from which they were projected—in the manner shown in Illustration 3. In the case of the volcanoes of the earth, say these English scientists, the matter thrown out was not cast in such wide circles, because on the earth bodies are six times as heavy as they are on the moon with its much smaller power of attraction. This theory, too, has its numerous faults. Thus it must be admitted that we are still far from solving the mystery of the ring-mountains of the moon.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Since the illustrations (on p. 139) went to press, we have discovered (too late for alteration) that, by an unfortunate error on the part of the process-engravers, the photographs numbered 6 and 6A have been reversed. Whereas No. 6 is described as "on the left, a photograph of the ring-mountain Copernicus, of the moon," and No. 6A as "on the right, an artificial ring-mountain," the descriptions (in order to fit the illustrations as placed) ought to read: "On the left, an artificial ring-mountain," and "on the right, a photograph of the ring-mountain Copernicus."

THE LONGEVITY OF "I.L.N." ADVERTISEMENTS: AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE.

IT is, of course, a well-known fact that advertisements in *The Illustrated London News* enjoy an exceptionally long life—that is, they remain efficacious for bringing in business to the advertiser long after the date of the issue in which they appear. For whereas a daily paper is generally cast away after its day of issue, our paper is treasured up, or sent from hand to hand, and often finds its way into remote parts of the earth. It is practically never destroyed, because it is one of the most popular of picture-books, and in the economy of a household it is always regarded as "worth keeping." An interesting example (similar, it may here be said, to many others) of the way in which an *I.L.N.* advertisement retains its custom-producing activity came recently to the notice of our Advertisement Manager. In conversation with Mr Baker, the Managing Director of Messrs. Charles Baker and Co., the well-known tailors, of High Holborn, he learnt that last August the firm received an order from British Columbia for two suits of clothes, and with the order was enclosed a cutting of Messrs. Baker's illustrated advertisement on the back cover of the *Illustrated London News* in May 1912. In other words, the advertisement brought business to Messrs. Baker fifteen months after it appeared in this paper! The customer was a civil engineer engaged in railway construction in Canada, and working in a spot remote from tailoring establishments. The incident speaks for itself very eloquently, and the moral, from the advertiser's point of view, is too obvious to need further enforcement.

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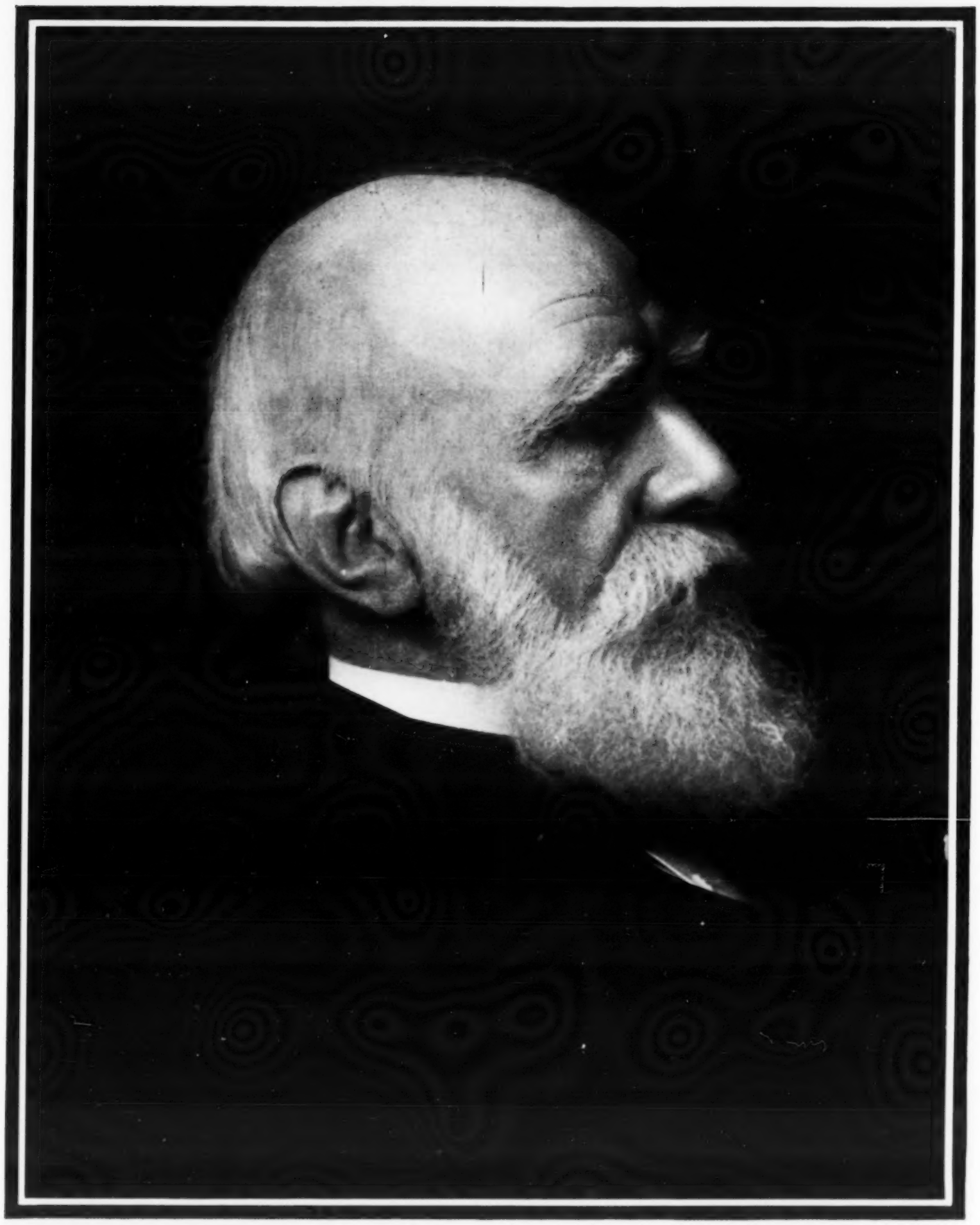
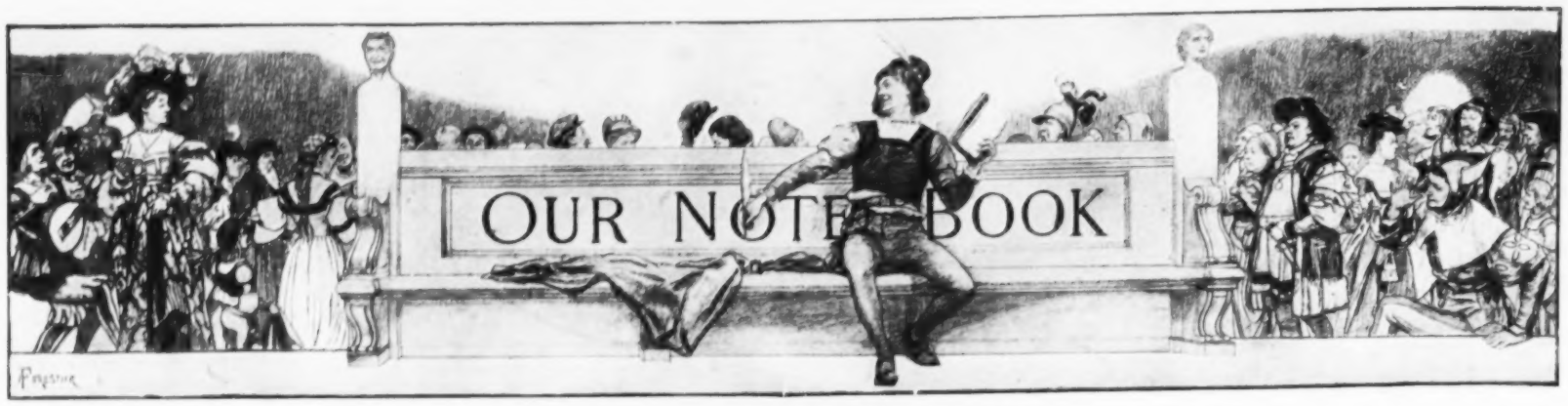
A MAN WHO DID MUCH TO KEEP CANADA BRITISH.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.



FROM BOYHOOD YEARS OF EMIGRATION AND ADVENTURE TO HIGH COMMISSIONER IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR CANADA AND A PEER: THE LATE LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., first Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, whose much-regretted death took place early on the morning of Wednesday, January 21, was born on August 6, 1820. There have been many romantic stories of his beginnings, but, in point of fact, he was never an errand-boy. Son of the late Alexander Smith, of Archieston, Scotland, he had a good Scottish schooling, at the end of which he studied law, with the idea of becoming a "writer" for "John Company" in the East. In 1837, however, he went to Canada to seek his fortune, and entered the service of "Hudson's Bay." He found that fortune during a life of strenuous and tireless endeavour; but he did much more: he gave as freely in the later years of his life as he had gained, and it has been well said of him that history will tell that he, above all other men, did most to "keep Canada British." Of his innumerable activities it is impossible to speak in so small a space, but it may be noted that he it was who persuaded English capital, not without the greatest difficulty, to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1896 he was appointed High Commissioner in Great Britain for the Dominion of Canada. His peerage, in default of male issue, passes by special remainder to his only daughter, the Hon. Margaret Bliss Howard, wife of the well-known surgeon, who will be known as Lady Mount Royal and Strathcona.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

PUBLISHERS have a quaint habit just now of selling quite sane and ordinary books in extravagantly sensational covers. I do not mind the covers being sensational; but then, I should not mind the books being sensational. I never could see that there was anything wrong in sensationalism; and I am sure our present society is suffering more from reticence and secrecy than from flamboyant revelations. It may be true that still waters run deep, but it is quite as often true that dirty waters do not run at all. Nevertheless, there is something amusing about confining the sensationalism to the cover. You see a black and crimson study of a gory Spanish pirate, pistol in hand, and silent upon a peak in Darien. And inside you find schedules and tables of figures about financial chances of the Panama Canal. Talking about the Panama Canal, a very good book just written about it by Mr. Saxon Mills (which is not adorned with a pirate) contains a great deal of a particular kind of historical information that always delights me very much—little contemporary truths that one would never have thought of, and yet are so obviously likely; fresh facts from the period itself which correct, and sometimes entirely alter, the usual modern picture of it. For instance, it is the modern fashion to represent Christopher Columbus as a Renascence prince of science, a man in advance of his age, thirsting only for the new positive knowledge and seeing its triumph in the vision of the New World. It appears, however, that not only was Columbus under the firm impression that he was visiting India, but that his most earnest motive for doing so was a desire to convert the Khan of Tartary to Christianity. That makes me laugh. But let us return to books with sensational covers—or rather, to one example of them. If anyone sees a book with a cover depicting a two-headed eagle careering in the air with evidently malevolent intentions, and described as the experiences of Miss Malecka in her Russian imbroglio, I hope he will not let the cover by itself suggest to him that the book is a mere melodramatic lie like so much that is written about foreign countries in England. I cannot check the facts, of course, by any knowledge of Poland or Russia, but the book is interesting, and strikes me as substantially reliable. Nobody, of course, could rationally expect it to be impartial.

Its effect on my mind is somewhat similar to that which Newman described as the effect of Blanco White's book about Spanish monasteries. Newman's argument, if I remember aright, was not that there was no fair case against monasteries, but that the fair case against monasteries entirely destroyed the unfair case against them. Blanco White was an intelligent and honourable Freethinker; and because he was intelligent and honourable, this was the worst that he could say. If the monastic institution was objectionable upon such sober and arguable lines as it appeared to Blanco White, it was frankly impossible that it could be objectionable in the appalling and diabolical style of Maria Monk. A man would no more speak so of an institution in the latter style than he would say that the rack bored him, or that being burnt alive always got on his nerves. It is somewhat the same, setting aside some not inexcusable prejudices and misapprehensions, with the effect of Miss Malecka's book. She gives her own experiences of the Russian police system, in such a manner as to convey the impression that it is a very bad system; as I daresay it is. But even if it is worse in degree than that of any other country on earth, it is of the same kind that a vigilant citizen can find to complain of in most countries. The police, it appears, are both bullies and spies; they work without remorse for a conviction; they are often corruptible, and sometimes even dismissed for corruption. They use the traitor who turns King's Evidence; and the traitor who turns King's Evidence is a nasty fellow. Some of the official evidence is practically perjury, which sometimes can be broken down and sometimes cannot. Judges are vain and unreasonable old persons; many just and fair requests are refused. The idealist who would reshape the State is regarded with more official dislike than the ordinary criminal; and he or she, nevertheless, naturally feels some resentment at being classed with the ordinary criminal. Everyone, and especially the victim, has a feeling that wires are being pulled behind the scenes; that it is not a fair and open trial even when it pretends to be. Above all, there is a point which Miss Malecka brings out quite intelligently and not more bitterly than might be expected: that in societies so governed there may be a great deal of apparent political concessions, but these can generally be negatived by the bureaucratic application of them. But I should not find it hard to give some examples of that even in England. In short, the police are an accursed nuisance in Poland, as in some other countries: only that there the prisons are less tolerable in some ways and more tolerable in other ways; and there the issue is blood-shot by the atrocious anomaly of one Christian nation keeping another in subjection.

RECENTLY ARRIVED IN LONDON: M. VENIZELOS, THE GREEK PREMIER AND WAR MINISTER, WHO IS ON A POLITICAL MISSION TO THE CHIEF CAPITALS OF EUROPE.

M. Venizelos arrived in London, from Paris, on January 21, and it was arranged that he should see Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office on the following day. The Greek Prime Minister is making a round of political visits to the chief European capitals with a view to promoting a compromise between the decisions of the Powers as to Southern Albania and the claims of Greece in regard to that country. He has already been to Rome, where, it is understood, he came to terms with the Italian Foreign Minister in regard to questions between Greece and Italy. M. Venizelos arranged to leave London for Paris on the 24th, going thence to Berlin, and later to St. Petersburg, returning to Athens by way of Bucharest and Belgrade. It is expected that the new Liberal Cabinet at Bucharest will endeavour to mediate between Greece and Turkey. M. Venizelos has since 1912 held jointly the offices of President of the Council and Minister of War in the Greek Government.

And that is pretty much what it comes to. And for those who opened the book to read about a two-headed monster, it will be disappointing. What have they done to thee, Russia, my Russia; what do they make of thee, Russia, my own? Where are my high-minded ladies knouted to death in the market-place, my aged serfs burned alive to amuse their master, my babies by domestic custom thrown to wolves, my Russian peasant who has no human rights except the somewhat monotonous ones of drinking vodka and whipping his wife? Where have they gone? Where is it fled, the glory and the dream?

The real lesson of such things will be found quite as favourable to Miss Malecka's more serious aspirations as any mere Adelphi nonsense about the secrets and atrocities that "could only happen in Russia." The great crime and blunder of the partition of Poland is not without parallels in other parts of the world; and in any case it was done by three tyrants and not merely by one. Miss Malecka describes very fairly some of the results in Poland which are certainly precisely parallel to the results in Ireland; notably the fact of a religion generally reproached for cosmopolitanism becoming, in that condition of affairs, peculiarly national.

But the value of her book is what appears to the reader who can judge by no personal knowledge to be its honesty: and this very honesty will inevitably destroy, not a decent and sensible protest against Russian methods, but the old gaudy picture of Russian barbarism. I could quote a large number of light and passing allusions that have this effect on the mind. I will quote only one of them. The writer incidentally observes that a Russian prisoner remains, even after the sentence, for a stated time under the same conditions as an unconvicted person, during which time a petition can be presented to the Tsar or an appeal made "to the Court of Cassation." Now, wherever there is a Court of Cassation there is the foot-print of the Frenchman. There is the stamp of the Republic. The Khan of Tartary had no Court of Cassation. This was doubtless owing to the regrettable failure of Christopher Columbus to convert him to the Christian religion.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER IN MEXICO: THE FIGHTING AT TAMPICO.

As we noted recently when dealing with the fighting at Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, that town was attacked on Wednesday, December 10 last, and the operations continued until the following Saturday, when the rebels withdrew. With regard to our photographs, it may be said that the Federals were suffering from a shortage of ammunition, and it would seem that only the timely arrival of the "Vera Cruz," with supplies of ammunition and reinforcements, saved the place from falling into the hands of the Constitutionalists. The

(continued opposite)

(continued)

gun-boat "Bravo" did considerable service for the Federals by firing over the town into the rebel lines. From our photograph of an Englishman's home after it had been hit by a shell from this ship, it is very evident that every bullet did not find the billet it sought! The Hamburg-American liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" was chartered by the Captain of the German cruiser "Bremen," and on this and the "Logician," which was chartered by Admiral Cradock, some 140 British and other refugees were placed. Prominent amongst these were French

(continued below)

1. THE GUN-BOAT WHICH ARRIVED AT TAMPICO JUST IN TIME TO SAVE THE TOWN FROM CAPTURE BY THE REBELS: THE "VERA CRUZ."
2. ASSISTING THE FEDERAL DEFENCE OF TAMPICO BY FIRING OVER THE TOWN INTO THE REBEL LINES: THE GUN-BOAT "BRAVO."
3. A BRITISH WAR-SHIP STATIONED OFF TAMPICO: H.M.S. "HERMIONE" MOORED IN THE PANUCO RIVER.
4. CHARTERED BY THE GERMAN CRUISER "BREMEN" FOR REFUGEES OF VARIOUS NATIONS: THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE" AT TAMPICO.
5. FROM THE BANDOLIER OF A RURALE: A VICIOUS TYPE OF SOFT-NOSED BULLET.
6. CHARTERED BY ADMIRAL CRADOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF BRITISH AND OTHER REFUGEES: THE STEAM-SHIP "LOGICIAN" AT TAMPICO.
7. WRECKED BY SHELL FROM THE "BRAVO": AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME AT TAMPICO.
8. AFTER THE REBELS HAD RETIRED: A FEDERAL TRENCH.
9. IN THE RIVER AT TAMPICO: LEFT BACKGROUND, THE GERMAN CRUISER "BREMEN"; CENTRE, IN THE DISTANCE, THE "VERA CRUZ"; RIGHT, TOWARDS THE FOREGROUND, THE UNITED STATES PROTECTED CRUISER "TACOMA."

(continued)

Sisters of Mercy, who had abandoned their convent at the last moment under the rebel fire. The British officers who were able to watch the Federals in action against the rebels were most hospitably received by General Urzumendi, who defended the town with considerable skill, although rheumatism prevented him from getting about. Our correspondent writes: "I am forwarding you some photographs taken at Tampico. The pencil sketch may also be of interest. It is an exact drawing of a cartridge taken from the bandolier of a Rurale, and is, perhaps, as vicious a type of soft-nosed bullet as could be imagined, and goes to prove the fact that the Geneva Convention is not always taken very seriously in this part of the world. At the same time, it is only fair to say that the cartridge was designed for the Rimington Carbine, with which the Rurales are armed; I have never seen any soft-nosed bullets for the Mauser rifle with which the regular troops are armed. The Rurales are a force of irregular military police."

Photo. Lallie Charles.

LADY VICTORIA PERY,
Who "Looped the Loop" as a Passenger in Mr. Hamel's Aeroplane.

Photo. Swaine.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER,
The Distinguished Indian Administrator and Author.

Photo. Russell.

SIR HILDRED CARLILE, M.P.,
Who was Given £105,000 to the Bedford College for Women as a Memorial to his Mother.

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

MISS EDITH WILLIAMS,
Who has been made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES

LADY Victoria Pery followed the example of her friend, Miss Trehawke Davies, and "looped the loop" in an aeroplane the other day at Hendon. The pilot was Mr. Gustav Hamel. Lady Victoria's mother, the Countess of Limerick, was among the spectators, and admitted that she felt terribly nervous during the flight.

Much interest has been taken, both in France and elsewhere, in the case of the Abbé Lemire, the only priest in the French Chamber of Deputies. He was recently elected a Vice-President of the Chamber, but the Bishop of Lille suspended him *a divinis*, and he has since resigned. The Abbé is Republican Deputy for Hazebrouck. He has written a book on Cardinal Manning.

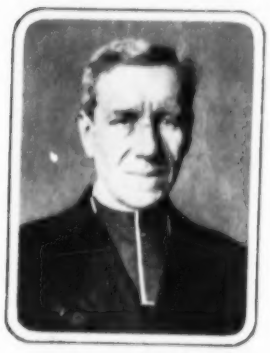


Photo. Record Press.

THE ABBÉ LEMIRE,
Who has Resigned the Vice-Presidency of the French Chamber.

As mentioned in a paragraph on this page in our last issue, the late Admiral G. S. Bosanquet fought in the Crimean War, at the capture of the Peiho Forts, in the Taeping Rebellion, and in the Egyptian campaign. He was a son of the late Mr. S. R. Bosanquet, and a brother of Sir Albert Bosanquet, the Common Serjeant of London. Through an unfortunate mistake, we gave last week, as a portrait of the late Admiral, a photograph of Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, Governor of South Australia.

Photo. Hayes.

THE LATE ADMIRAL GEORGE STANLEY BOSANQUET,
Who Served in the Crimean War and in China and Egypt.

Eleven lives were lost in the disaster to Submarine "A 7" in Whitsand Bay, near Plymouth, on Jan. 16. In addition to those whose portraits we give, the crew included Able Seamen Frank Charles Harris and Charles Edward James Russell, Engine-Room Artificers Richard Venning and Robert William Nagle, and Acting Leading Stoker Lancelot Wagstaff. The officer in command, Lieutenant Gilbert Molesworth Welman, was a grandson of Sir Paul Molesworth, and last year succeeded to a Cornish estate at Trewarthenick on the death of his aunt, Lady Molesworth. The "A 7" was the first submarine he had commanded. Sub-Lieutenant Morrison joined the *Onyx* for submarine service in December, 1913.

General Picquart, who attained honourable fame by his chivalrous and finally successful championship of Dreyfus, after it had brought many troubles upon him, died on Jan. 19 at Amiens, from the effects of a fall from his horse a few days before.

Photo. C.N.

THE LATE GENERAL PICQUART,
Formerly French Minster of War, and Famous as a Supporter of Dreyfus.

He had been in command of the Second Army Corps since 1910. From 1906 to 1909 he was French Minister of War.

Photo. Record Press.

THE LATE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET COUNT ITO,
Who was Chief of the Japanese Naval Staff in the War with Russia.

Count Yukyo Ito, who died on Jan. 14, was one of Japan's most distinguished sailors. He commanded the fleet against China in 1894, won the battle of Yalu, and destroyed the Chinese fleet at Wei-hai-Wei. In the Russo-Japanese War he was Chief of Staff. He was made a Count in 1907.

Miss Edith Williams, who has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, is teacher of English at Fontenay-aux-Roses, and has lived in Paris for many years. She is the first Englishwoman to receive the decoration.

Sir William Lee-Warner, an eminent British administrator in India, was for six years Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. In 1895 he returned to England to become Secretary of the Political and Secret Department at the India Office, and in 1902 he was appointed for ten years as a member of the Secretary of State's Council, in which capacity he exercised great influence. His "The Native States of India" is a standard work, and he also wrote several biographies and other books.

Sir Hildred Carlile, who has made a munificent gift of 100,000 guineas to the Bedford College for Women as a memorial to his mother, has since 1906 been Unionist Member for the St. Albans Division of Hertfordshire. We illustrate some of the scientific work of Bedford College elsewhere in this issue.

Photo. Record.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P.,
Who will Retire from Parliament at the next General Election.

Following the example of his friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jesse Collings recently announced his intention to retire from Parliament at the next General Election. He is eighty-two, and has been in the House of Commons thirty-three years—twenty-seven of them as Member for the Bordesley Division of Birmingham.

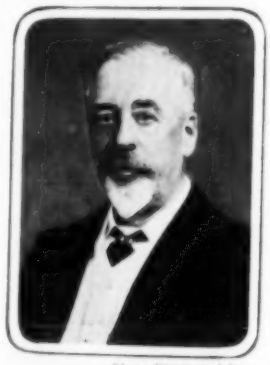


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR JOHN DUNCAN,
One of the Proprietors of the "South Wales Daily News."

Sir John Duncan, who died recently at Penarth, was one of the proprietors of the *South Wales Daily News*, and was for a long time on the Court of the University of Wales. He did much for Welsh education, as Chairman of the Cardiff Intermediate Education scheme, and he took part in the foundation of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. He was knighted in 1909.

Photo. Russell, Southsea.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT GILBERT MOLESWORTH WELMAN, R.N.,
Commanding the lost Submarine "A 7."

THE LATE PETTY OFFICER J. F. CROWLEY,
Lost in Submarine "A 7."

THE LATE ABLE SEAMAN E. F. DYER,
Lost in Submarine "A 7."

Photo. Dell'Grande.

THE LATE ABLE SEAMAN FREDERICK JEWELL,
Lost in Submarine "A 7."

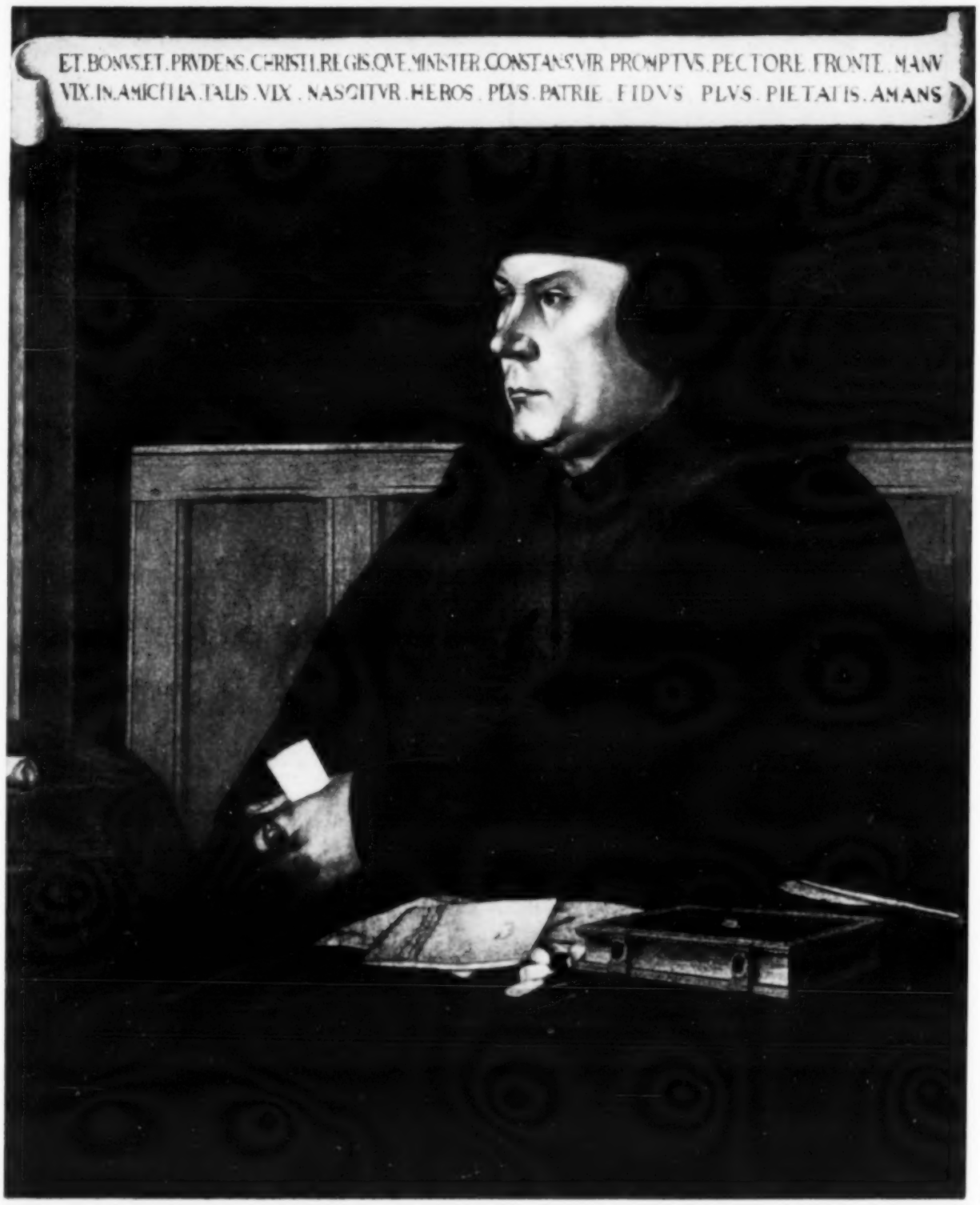
THE LATE ACTING LEADING STOKER JOHN NORTHAM,
Lost in Submarine "A 7."

Photo. Russell, Southsea.

THE LATE SUB-LIEUTENANT R. H. G. MORRISON, R.N.,
Second Officer of the lost Submarine "A 7."

SOLD BY RUMOUR: A FINE AND FAMOUS HOLBEIN PORTRAIT.

FROM THE REPRODUCTION IN "HENRY VIII.," BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. GOUPIL AND CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE VOLUME.

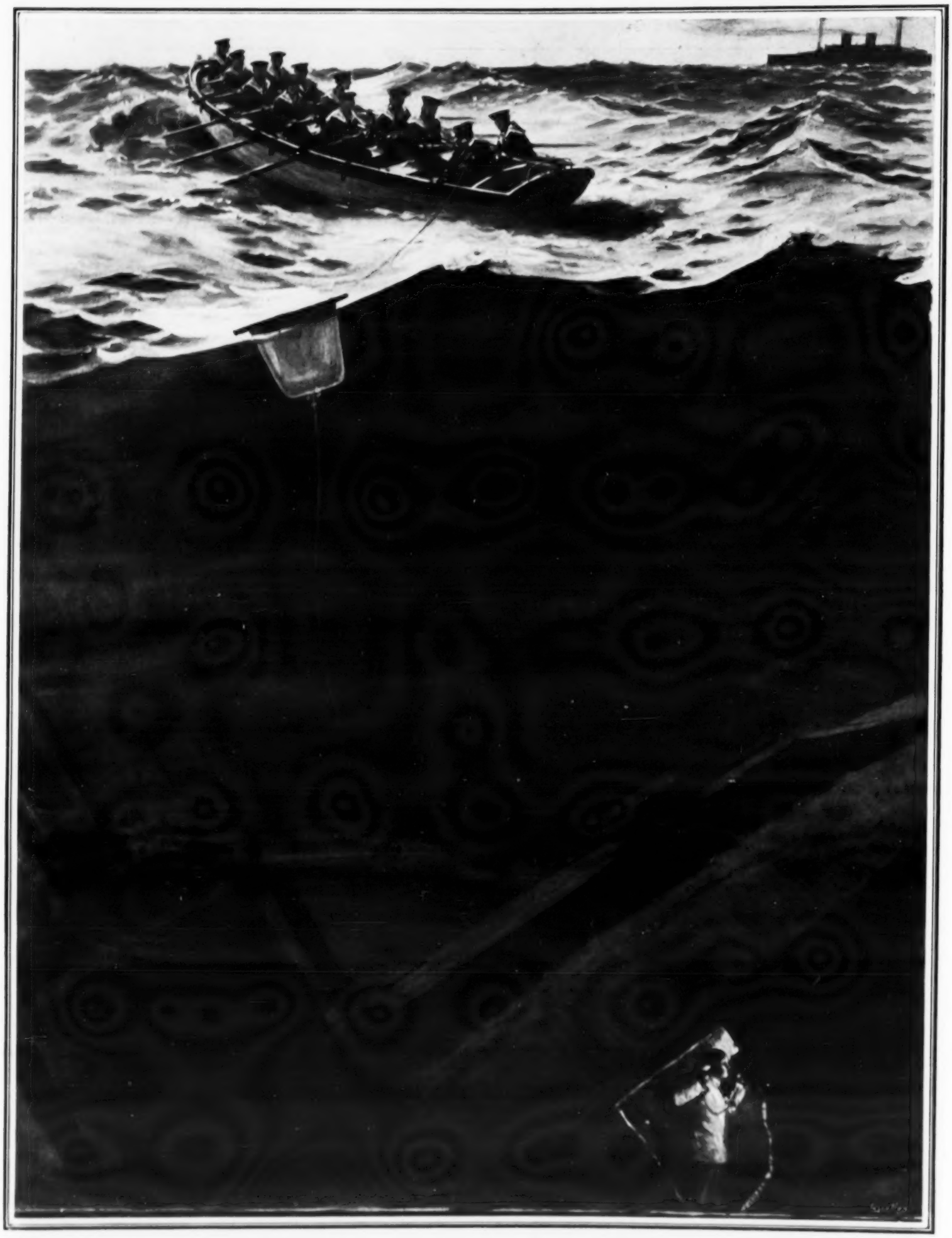


"THE CALEDON CROMWELL"—HOLBEIN'S PORTRAIT OF THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF ESSEX.

It was reported a day or two ago that Holbein's famous portrait of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, dating from about 1534 and generally known as "the Caledon Cromwell," had been sold to a firm of London art-dealers for over £30,000. This was denied immediately by the firm named. The work, a treasured possession of the Earl of Caledon's family for many years, is on a panel 30 inches by 24½ inches. It has been seen at but few exhibitions. Very few Holbeins remain in private collections; indeed, it has been said that there are now probably only five to be found outside public art galleries. The Earl of Caledon, fifth holder of a title dating from 1800, and owner of the picture, was born on August 9, 1885; succeeded in 1898; and is in the 1st Life Guards. His peerage is Irish. The first holder of the title, James Alexander, filled several important offices in India, and was created in turn Baron, Viscount, and Earl.

SAVING CREWS OF SUNKEN SUBMARINES: A SEA-GOING TELEPHONE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



DESIGNED TO PERMIT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THOSE IN A SUNKEN SUBMARINE AND THE RESCUERS ON THE SURFACE, AND TO MARK THE POSITION OF THE VESSEL: A SPECIAL BUOY FITTED WITH A TELEPHONE—THE DEVICE IN USE.

We illustrate here a special buoy for the use of submarines; a device which is released on any accident happening to the craft and comes to the surface, thus not only marking the position of the sunken vessel, but enabling telephonic communication to take place between those within her and those on the surface of the water. Those coming to the rescue row up to the buoy, open its lid, and take from it a telephone instrument: this places them immediately in touch with those below. It need not be said that there are many occasions on which such an arrangement is of the greatest possible value. The precise details of the invention are, of course, secret; but, by the courtesy of Messrs. Siebe, Gorman and Co., we are able to give an excellent general idea of the affair, which we believe is fitted to all submarines of the later types. Our drawing does not attempt to suggest the proper distance between submarine and surface.

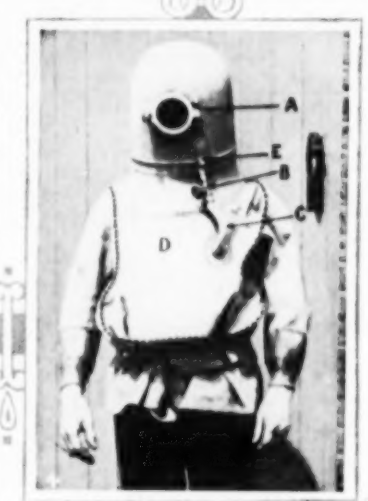
THE LOST SUBMARINE "A 7": THE CRAFT; AND LIFE-SAVING METHODS.

PHOTOGRAPHS No. 1, BY ABRAHAMS; 2 AND 4, BY SILS; 3, BY CRIBB; 6, BY SCHAUL.

LOST UNDER THE WATERS OF WHITSAND BAY: THE SUBMARINE "A 7."
The "A 7" was launched in 1904; was 150 feet long; and had a displacement of 204 tons. She could make about twelve knots running on the surface, and about seven running submerged. She was one of thirteen of the "A" class, the oldest class of British submarines, and would this year doubtless have been removed from the effective list.

A LIFE-SAVING HELMET USED IN THE NAVY.
A. is the container of the oxylithe, a purifier and oxygen-generator, which enables the air to be used again and again. B. is the tube through which the oxygen given off by the container is inhaled. C. is an open tube.

A SUBMARINE OF THE "A" CLASS AGROUND.
The "A 7" was of the oldest class of submarines still in the British Naval Service, and Mr. Bertram Falle, M.P. for Portsmouth, has asked whether it is not time that the ships of the "A" class were scrapped as dangerous. Five of the "A's" have now been lost. That is the record of just about ten years.



A LIFE-SAVING HELMET USED IN THE NAVY.
A. is the helmet-window; B. the valve used to open and close the buoyancy-chamber, D.; C. is the tube, from the mouth to the buoyancy-chamber, used to inflate the chamber; E. is the position of the mouthpiece attached to C.

USING LIFE-SAVING HELMET AND AIR-TRAP.
Every man puts on a helmet, sits under the air-trap, and awaits his turn to escape by conning-tower or torpedo-hatch, and rise to the surface. The air-trap catches air and compresses it as the vessel sinks, if the craft be so holed that air has not been compressed under the deck.

A GERMAN SHIP FOR RAISING DAMAGED SUBMARINES.
This ship was specially built for the raising of sunken submarines to the surface. In connection with the "A 7," it has been asked why the British Navy has not more vessels capable of lifting sunken submarines. The German submarine-lifters travel under their own power at twenty-five knots an hour. The British lifting-ships have to be towed.

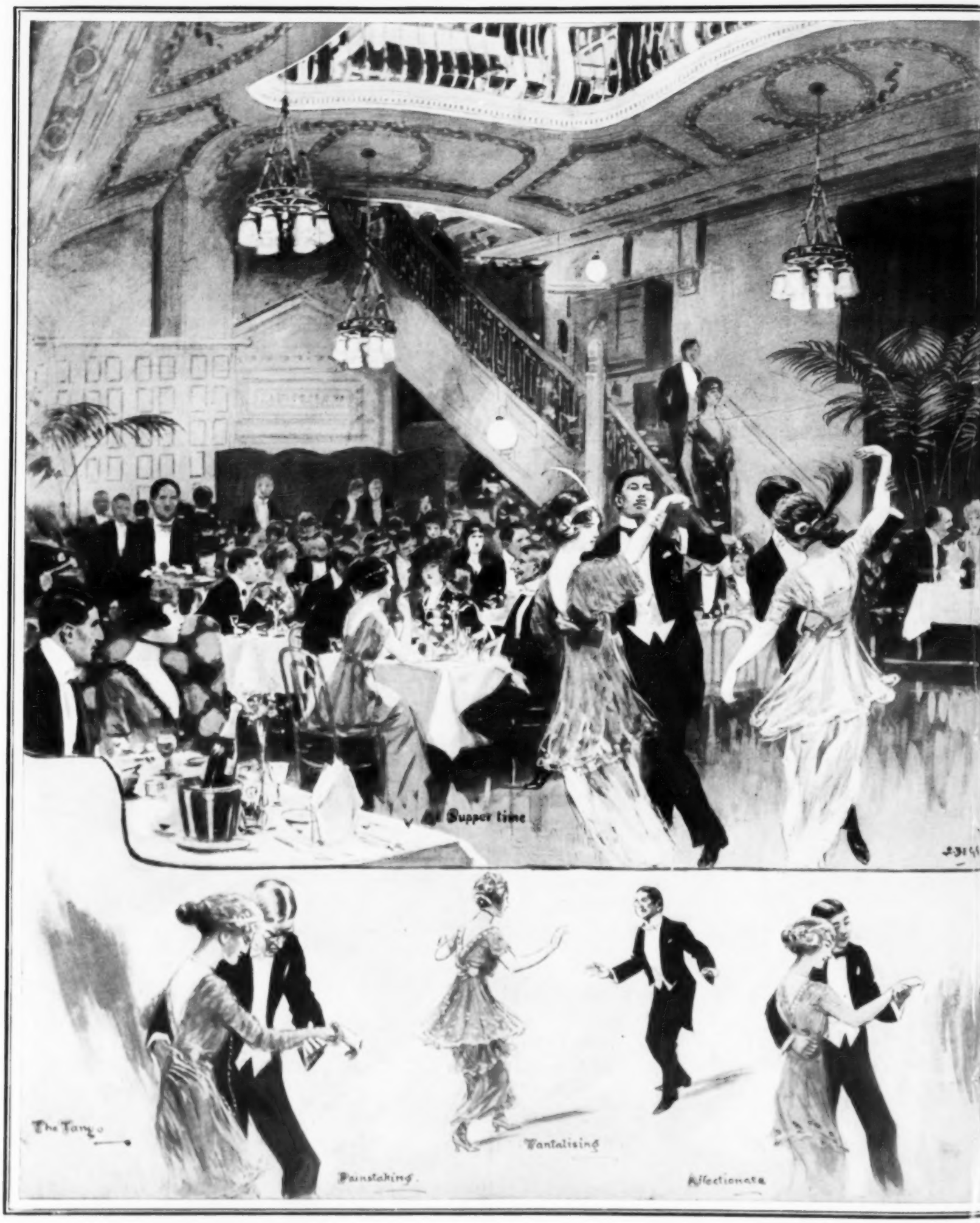
A DANGER-SIGNAL FOR USE BY SUBMARINES.
The idea is that the hollow ball shall be fitted to the submarine so that if the craft should sink the ball will rise automatically to the surface, mark the position of the wreck and allow communication, telephonic or otherwise, with the submerged and damaged vessel.

THE SEVENTH DISASTER TO THE BRITISH SUBMARINE FLOTILLA: THE "A 7"; AND CERTAIN INTERESTING DEVICES.

The facts that the "A 7" failed to come to the surface after exercises in Whitsand Bay, off Plymouth, and that it was very soon assumed that none could be alive on board her, have raised a number of questions. Notably, it has been asked whether such old craft ought not to be scrapped; why the tender accompanying the submarine had no wireless apparatus; why the "A 7" had not a telephone-buoy; and, also, why a water-plane was not used at once in the endeavours to locate the sunken vessel. Satisfactory answers and explanations to meet all these questions and suggestions have since been given by Admiral Sir George Egerton, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. With regard to Illustration 5 we quote a word or two from a previous description. "It is obviously necessary to provide some device that will catch and contain the air if the vessel be holed high up; hence the provision of air-traps. . . . The boat having sunk, air will be compressed either under the deck of the vessel itself or under the air-trap. Beneath the air-trap, the men, having put on their special helmets, sit, with their heads in the compressed air, until it is their turn to escape."

THE LATER HOURS OF LONDON: A NEW PH

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



MAKING CONTINENTAL THE LEAST "CONTINENTAL" OF CAPITALS: AT ONE OF

The Continentalisation of London proceeds, and there have come into being of late several such clubs as the Four Hundred, which was opened recently for the purpose of holding dance-suppers and dance-teas combined with a "Cabaret Entertainment." In Miss Gladys Beattie Crozier's book on the Tango, it is said of this: "The reason for its popularity is not far to seek, for as a London venture it is quite unique, providing a mutual playground for 'le monde qui s'amuse' and those hard-worked members of

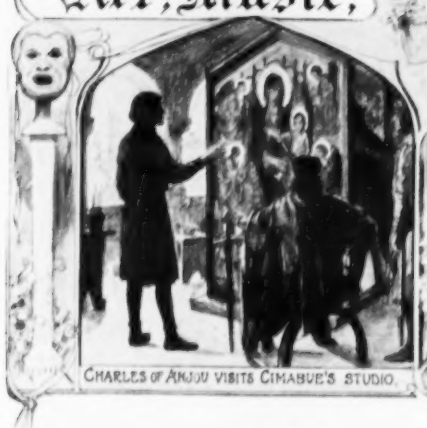
PHASE OF LIFE IN THE WEST END.

Special Artist, S. Begg.

OF THE NEW DANCE-SUPPER CLUBS—SKETCHES AT THE FOUR HUNDRED.

Society whose whole duty in life is to amuse the public from the stage. The pleasantest Bohemian atmosphere, in the best sense of the term, prevails." Various restaurants and hotels are appealing for the right to be open until later than at present in view of the fact that clubs can keep open as long as they please; and certainly Justice will be on their side if she agrees with the many who wish to sup where and when they will.

Art, Music, & the Drama.



CHARLES OF ANJOU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.

Photo. Fenlisham and Banfield, Ltd.

"NUTS AND WINE," AT THE EMPIRE: MR. ALBERT LE FRE AS THE GALLOPING MAJOR AND MISS VIOLET LLOYD AS THE POST-MISTRESS, BOTH OF "THE DEAR DEPORTED" ON THE NEW ELLIS ISLAND.

CIMABUE WATCHING THE BOY GIOTTO DRAWING SHEEP.

MUSIC.

THE one concert of moment given by an English artist last week was Mr. Herbert Fryer's pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall. Curiously enough, he included in his programme some work by Dohnanyi, who had given a recital in the same hall a few hours earlier. Miss Beatrice Langley joined the concert-giver in a performance of the Dohnanyi Sonata (in C sharp minor), and this work was extremely well done.

Photo. Fenlisham and Banfield, Ltd.

"NUTS AND WINE," AT THE EMPIRE: AT THE NEW ETON, WHERE THERE ARE ONLY THREE CLASSES, THE TANGO, THE MUSIC-HALL, AND THE AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Washington Whitehouse sang a group of songs composed by Mr. Fryer, but they proved as slight in theme as in treatment.

Miss Tina Lerner, a brilliant Russian pianist, is well suited by Liszt's music. She has the necessary temperament, and under her hands the composer's most striking moments seldom degenerate into mere sound, as they are apt to do when less gifted interpreters are engaged.

Mme. Jerebtzova, who comes from the same country as Miss Lerner, gave a singularly interesting vocal recital at Bechstein's last week, devoting her programme very largely to Russian music, but including a few German songs and an English one by Dr. Bantock. She did rare justice to modern Russian composers, to Tchaikovski, César Cui, Moussorgsky, Glazounov, and Rachmaninov. Hers is a beautiful voice, and the temperament of the true singer who can bring every gift of interpretation to bear upon a song. It is to be hoped that Mme. Jerebtzova has realised that her audience made up in appreciation for what it lacked in numbers.

It is extremely difficult to write about last Saturday's concert at the Queen's Hall. The rendering of Brahms's "Tragic Overture" can be praised, and the enthusiasm with which Miss Adela Verne essayed the solo part in Tchaikovski's splendid pianoforte concerto acknowledged. Perhaps for some of us the charm of Haydn's Seventh Symphony is not quite what it used to be, and Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy" verges, pleasantly enough, on the commonplace. But these items hardly availed to draw the huge crowd to the Queen's Hall. Arnold Schönberg, the latest apostle of dissonance, was the attraction. He appears to be a composer who has obtained a complete mastery over the technical side of his art, and had, up to a certain point in his career, maintained artistic sanity. His "Five Orchestral Pieces" appear as Opus 16, from which it may be gathered that he had not been a composer very long before he decided to turn from the beaten track. These "Orchestral Pieces" yield little more than vexation, annoyance, and a conviction that a dozen hearings would have nothing more to offer. The orchestra struggled valiantly, and Herr Schönberg himself seemed at times to be looking at his score as though to assure himself that he was in truth responsible for the lamentable sounds that filled the Hall. The audience, after greeting the first number with a silence that might be taken as evidence of perplexity, decided thereafter to be on the side of generations to come, and applauded wilfully. It is well to be courteous to a distinguished foreign visitor, but if there be more in his message than sheer ugliness, we have yet to grasp the significance. Frankly, we regard it as the music of mental aberration. Ruskin once remarked, "Originality is never to be sought for its own sake . . . it should arise naturally out of hard independent study of Nature."

Photo. Boulinger.

A NEW KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR: MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the most famous of living French actresses, has just been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, which many think ought to have come to her before. She is the third living French actress to wear the red ribbon; the others are Mme. Bartet, of the Comédie Française, and Mme. Rose Caron, of the Opéra. There are now 109 lady Legionaries.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE DARLING OF THE GODS," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

SUCH dainty pictures and telling situations would ensure popularity for a much less beautifully mounted play than Messrs. Belasco and Long's effective drama, now revived at His Majesty's. Sir Herbert Tree must be the only prominent member of the original cast; his portrait of Zakkuri, in its suggestions of courtesy and malignity, of cunning and sensuality, of savagery and self-command, is as good as ever it was, with the right Oriental touch. Miss Marie Löhr as Yo-San does not quite convey passion as did Miss Lena Ashwell, but her tears are nevertheless as appealing as her smiles. Mr. Relph's Prince Kara tries, perhaps, after a little too much intensity; still, he makes an extremely gallant figure. For the rest, Mr. A. E. George's fisherman and Miss Lucy Wilson's geisha call for notice; while a crowd of players whose work it would be difficult to individualise help towards a very agreeable ensemble.

(Other Playhouse Articles elsewhere in the Number.)

Photo. Ellis and Walery.

THE REVIVAL OF "THE DARLING OF THE GODS" AT HIS MAJESTY'S: SIR HERBERT TREE AS ZAKKURI.

Sir Herbert is again playing the same part. The new Yo-San is Miss Marie Löhr, who takes the place of Miss Lena Ashwell.

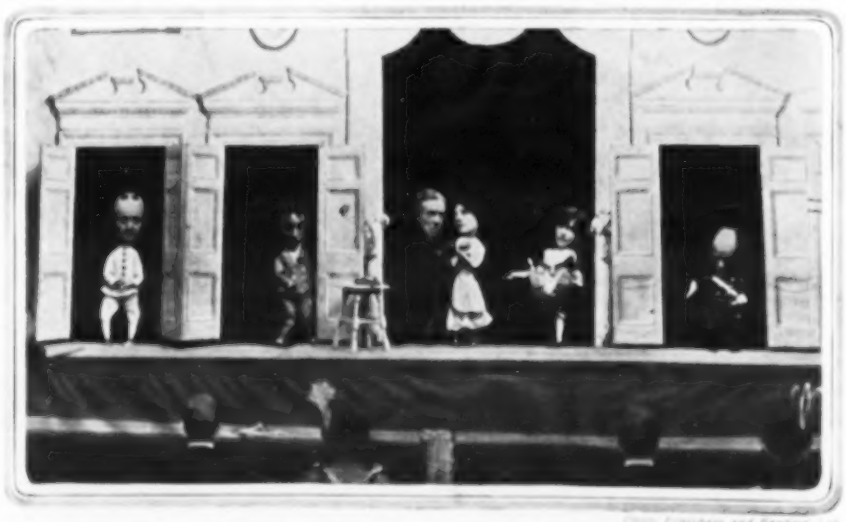


Photo. Fenlisham and Banfield, Ltd.

"NUTS AND WINE," AT THE EMPIRE: THE NEW LITTLE THEATRE—MR. ALBERT LE FRE AS WILKIE BARD, MR. FRED PAYNE AS EDMUND PAYNE, MR. HUGH KENNEDY AS SIR HERBERT TREE, MISS PEGGY ROSS AS MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, MISS VIOLET LLOYD AS GABY DESLYS, AND MR. NELSON KEYS AS GEORGE GRAVES.

Essentially English: The Art of John Downman.

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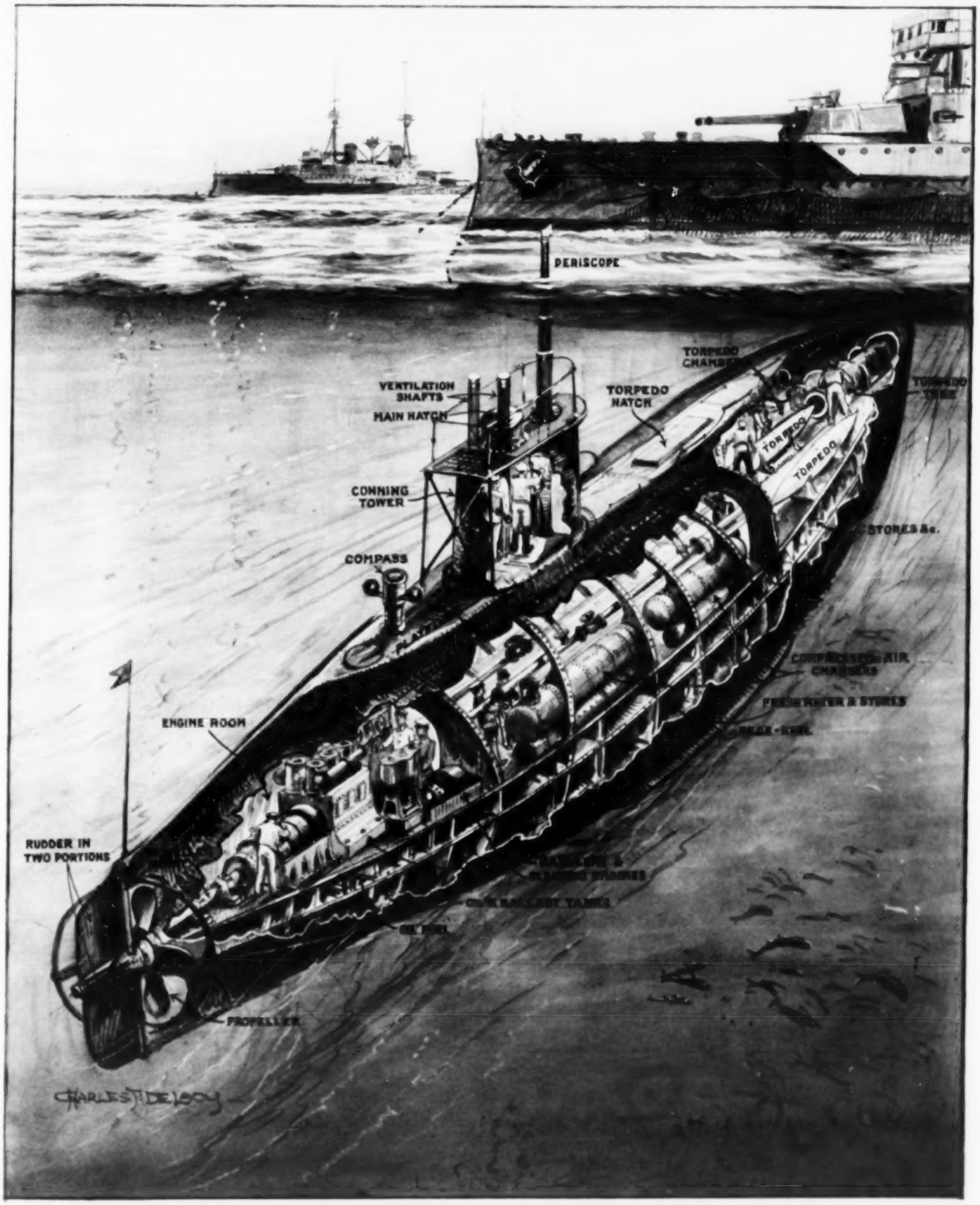
A BEAUTY OF OTHER DAYS: "LADY ELIZABETH LAMBART."

This reproduction is from Abel Jeens's engraving after the "Lady Elizabeth Lambart," by John Downman, A.R.A. Downman, it may be well to recall, was a Devonshire man, born in the middle of the eighteenth century, who studied under West and in the School of the Royal Academy, at which institution he became an Associate in 1795. He worked in turn in Cambridge, London, Plymouth, Exeter, Chester, and Wrexham; and in the last-named place he died, in 1824.

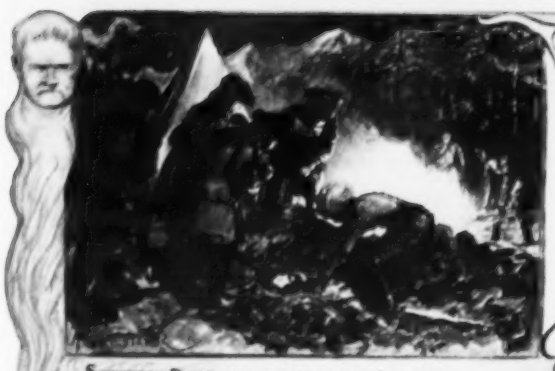
THE BRITISH SUBMARINE WHICH FAILED TO COME TO THE SURFACE.

DRAWN BY CHARLES J. DE LACY.



ONE OF A CLASS OF WHICH THERE WERE THIRTEEN: THE LOST "A 7." A SECTION.

The British submarine "A 7" (eleven aboard) which failed to come to the surface while exercising in Whitsand Bay, was one of the oldest submarines left in our Navy, and was only used for instructional purposes and for coast defence. She was launched in 1904, on the same day as the "A 8," with which she was actually exercising outside Plymouth Breakwater when that vessel was lost in June 1905, with a loss of fourteen men. The superstitious may note that there were originally thirteen boats in the "A" class: mishaps have occurred to five of these—the "A 1," which was in collision with a loss of eleven lives; the "A 8," which foundered with a loss of fourteen lives; the "A 3," which was in collision, with a loss of fourteen lives; the "A 5," on which an explosion occurred, with a loss of six lives; and, now, the "A 7." The other British losses were the "C 11" (thirteen lives), the "B 2" (fifteen lives); the "E 5" (three lives); and the "C 14" (without loss of life). The "A 7" had a displacement of 204 tons, and a length of 150 feet. Gasoline engines of 450 h.p., giving a speed of about twelve knots, were used for surface propulsion; when submerged the craft was propelled by electric motors generating 110 h.p., giving a speed of seven knots. There are now over 3000 officers and men in the British submarine service.

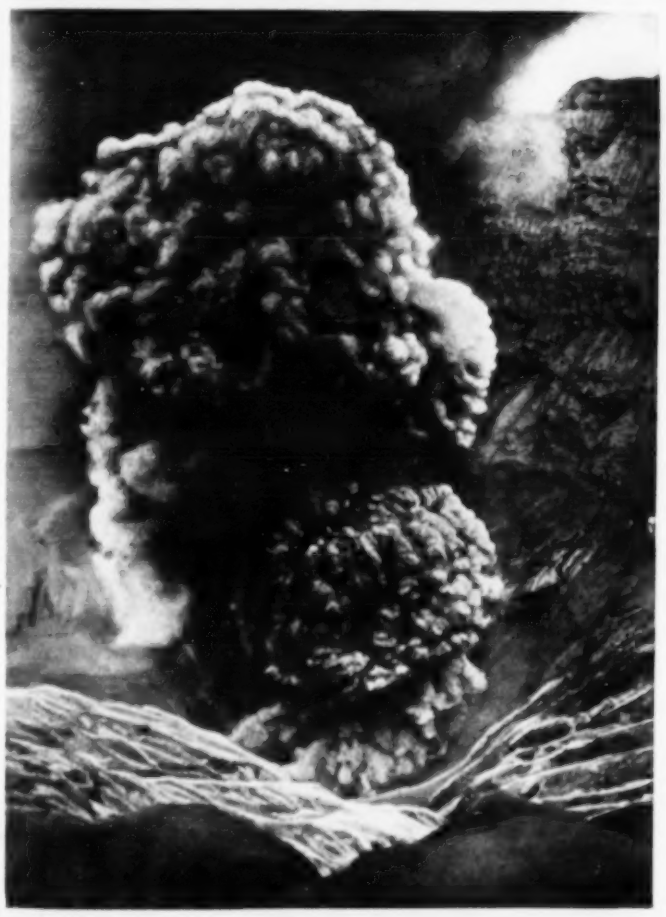


SECUNDRA DASS DIGS UP HIS MASTER'S BODY.
"The Master of Ballantrae."

LITERATURE

"THE SIRE DE MALÉTROIT'S DOOR."

Our Oriental Ally. Interest in Japan has been accentuated recently by the terrible volcanic eruptions in Southern Kyushu, but in other respects, above all politically, Japan is always interesting. If the importance of any country is to be estimated by the number of books written about it, the palm must be given to Germany, on the one hand, and Japan on the other, seeing that both those Empires have relatively formed the subjects of more writing than any other two nations since they stepped on to the stage of history as the military masters, so to speak, of the Western and the Far Eastern worlds. During the last twenty years—but more especially during the last decade—works about Nippon and the Nipponians have simply been pouring from the press—each claiming to give a better and truer account of Japan and her people, their aims and policy, than its predecessors; and the latest claimant to superior knowledge and impartiality of judgment is Mr. Bruce Mitford, whose richly illustrated volume, "Japan's Inheritance—the Country, Its People, and Their Destiny" (Fisher Unwin), will be welcomed by all—and their number is rapidly increasing—who take an interest in the development of a country with which we have entered into an alliance, offensive as well as defensive—a thing, we believe, that cannot be said of us and any other nation in the world. It therefore behoves us to know as much as possible of a people on whose behalf we may at any moment be called upon to fight, or the other way round; and on the character and aims of our Oriental allies of the yellow race Mr. Mitford would have us regard him as a guide, philosopher, and friend second to none. Not content with giving us a vivid picture of the present, he also essays to draw aside, to some extent, the veil enshrouding the future of Japan. Among other things, he tells us that China and Japan form a natural complement of qualities one to the other, and that an alliance, almost a coalescence, between the two races is only a question of time. "The union—one might almost say the fusion—of the two races is inevitable, but only a keen and unquenchable sense of resentment—the memory either of material wrongs inflicted, or of accumulated insults endured—can ever arm the East against the West, or precipitate a war of hemispheres"—a happy phrase, though it quite upsets the hoarse, Cassandra-like vaticination of the German Emperor that the greatest danger of the future is the Yellow Peril. As regards volcanic and seismic phenomena in Japan, Mr. Mitford has some remarkably interesting chapters on "Fuji's Life and Lore," "Craters, Alive and Dead," "Some Typical Volcanic Ascents," and "Earthquakes." His book, it may be said in conclusion, is not the work of a globe-trotter, but of one who thoroughly knows his ground.



THE "CAULIFLOWER" EFFECT IN A JAPANESE VOLCANO: AN EXPLOSION IN THE MAIN CRATER OF ASOSAN.

"The depth of this crater is 200 feet. The photograph shows well the characteristic 'cauliflower' steam-clouds charged with volcanic ash." The old crater of Asosan—the largest in the world—measures fourteen miles by ten, and within it are many villages and a population of some 5000. The volcano's activity is now confined to a comparatively small cone in the middle containing five craters.

From "Japan's Inheritance"; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

"Region of Lutany." "Region of Lutany," by Winifred Ellerman (Chapman and Hall; 1s. 6d.), is a tiny book of verse which contains more of the true gold of poetry than many a weightier and more pretentious volume. The author has a genuine lyrical gift, which finds expression in fourteen short pieces mainly inspired by visits to places in Corfu and Sicily. Here, for example, is a picture of Palaeokastrizza—

Beyond the olive slopes, a sun-crowned peak
Rose like a lily from the violet sea,
Unto the shell-fringed bay the roseal waves
Tossed dreamily.

A little white-walled monastery slept
Upon a cypress hill, a monk or two
Wandered a petalled way, beneath a sky
Ionian blue.

There are also some graceful lines in memory of Francis Thompson, ending thus—

We cannot soothe one sorrow, right one wrong:
We cannot add a bud to thy renown:
Within the star-lit garden of thy song
Thou hast thy crown.

The poem "Leaderless," addressed "to an imaginary poet," might, in some respects, be applicable to the late John Davidson. It contains a curious grammatical mistake in the spelling of the old form of the second person singular—*e.g.*, "thou wished," "thou wandered," instead of "wishedst," etc.—although the author rightly spells "thou wovest," in the same poem. This is a minor point, and only a pedant would be deterred thereby from the pleasure of reading these charming poems. They show a faculty for musical language which is distinctly above the average of most contemporary verse, and the author's next volume will be awaited with considerable interest by readers of poetry.

SHOWING TREES AND GROUND THICKLY COATED WITH A LAYER OF VOLCANIC ASH: BLASTED PINES ON USUDAKÉ.

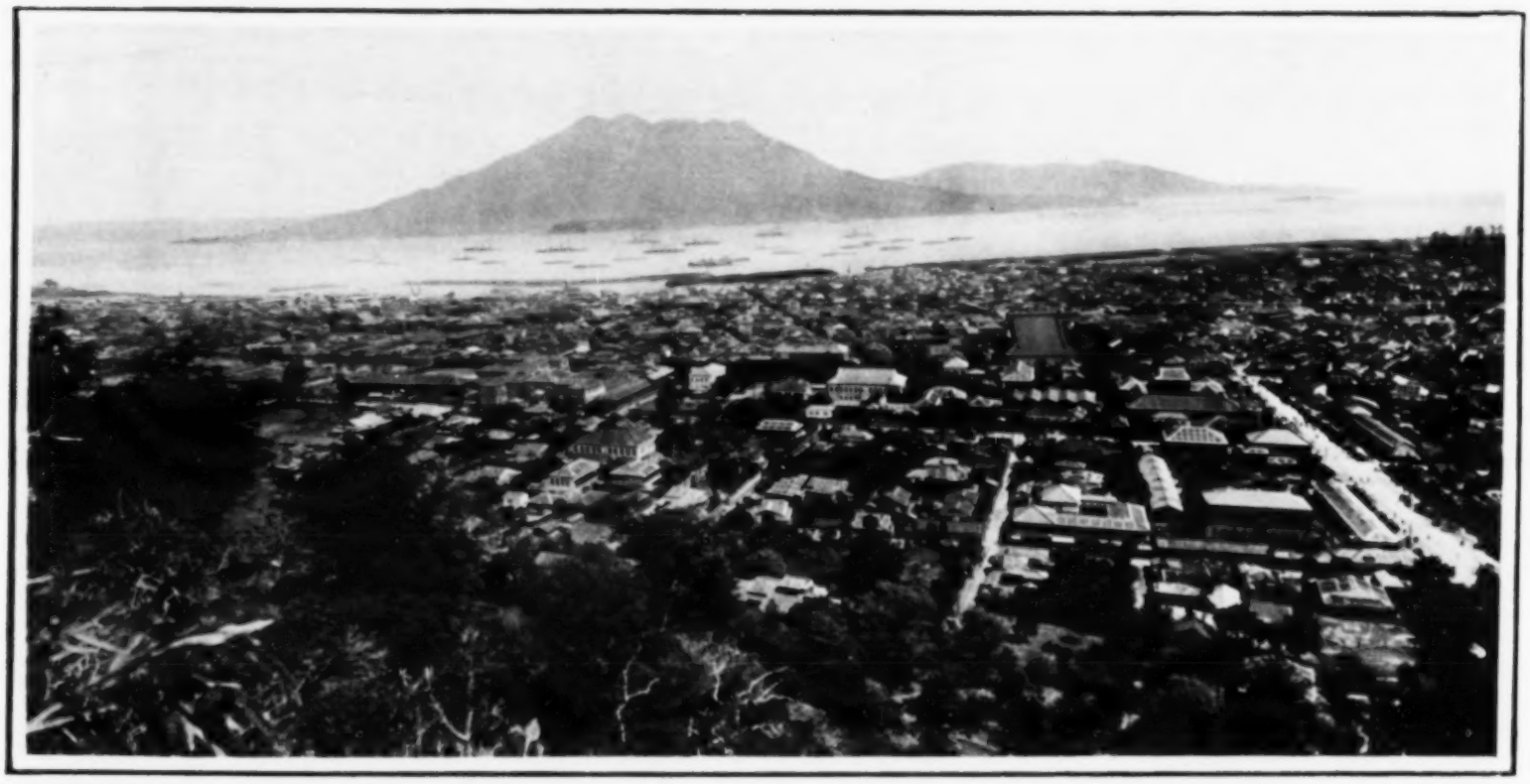
The photograph was taken after an eruption of the Japanese volcano Usudaké, where a new vent opened in 1910 in the middle of a pine forest. Usudaké is in Yezo, the northern island of Japan. The recent eruptions took place in Kyushu, the southernmost island.

THE SCENE OF THE RECENT GREAT ERUPTION: THE ISLAND-VOLCANO OF SAKURA SHIMA FROM KAGO SHIMA.

Sakura Shima, which recently broke into eruption, is an island in the bay of Kago Shima, and is separated from the city of Kago Shima by a strait four miles wide. The inhabitants fled from the city, which was soon afterwards covered with three feet of volcanic ash.

From "Japan's Inheritance: The Country, Its People, and Their Destiny." By E. Bruce Mitford, F.R.G.S. Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.
(See Article elsewhere on the recent Eruption in Kyushu.)

DUE TO A SACRED MOUNTAIN? THE SAKURA SHIMA ERUPTION.



THE CITY NOW COVERED DEEP IN ASHES AND, FACING IT, THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER: KAGO SHIMA AND THE VOLCANO OF SAKURA SHIMA—ON THE RIGHT OF THE LATTER AN ISLET WHICH, ACCORDING TO TRADITION, IS THE TOP OF THE VOLCANO, BLOWN OFF DURING A FORMER ERUPTION.

THE MOUTH THROUGH WHICH DEATH CAME TO SOME HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE AND DESTITUTION TO SOME THOUSANDS: THE CRATER OF THE VOLCANO OF SAKURA SHIMA.

The first accounts of the recent eruption of the volcano of Sakura Shima, an island in the Gulf of Kago Shima, Japan, were conflicting. Later official news from Tokio to the Japanese Embassy estimated the death-roll on Sakura Shima at 200. Another account said: "Not one of the houses on the shore of Kago Shima Bay, some 30,000 in all, retains its shape. It is estimated that 200,000 refugees scattered over the mountains and forests during the early hours of the disaster, and afterwards escaped by the railroad. The streets of the town present the most curious appearance. They are covered deep in ashes, which look like snow. Everybody carries umbrellas or other means of protection." Mr. Omori, chief of the Japanese Seismological Department, has expressed the opinion that the eruption of Sakura Shima was due to the activities of the volcano Higashi Kiri Shima, upon which, according to legend, the Emperor's divine ancestors descended from Heaven. "Shima," it may be noted, is the Japanese word for "island." Sakura Shima means Cherry Island. Kago Shima is the seat of manufacture of the famous Satsuma ware. The Gulf of Kago Shima runs into the southern part of the province of Kyushu, which forms the most southerly of the four main islands composing Japan proper. (See Article elsewhere.)

REVEALING THE CIVILISATION OF THE HITTITES OF SYRIA: EXCAVATIONS AT CARCHEMISH.

OF THE LATER PERIOD (EIGHTH-SEVENTH CENTURY): A BACK VIEW OF A HEAD WEARING A TURBAN, FOUND AT THE SOUTH-WEST GATE.

THE FINEST HITTITE WORK YET DISCOVERED AT JERABLUS, WHERE ONCE STOOD CARCHEMISH: THREE MALE HEADS FROM A BROKEN DOLERITE RELIEF.

A FRAGMENT OF A STATUE IN DOLERITE: A HITTITE OF THE PEOPLES WHOSE HISTORY IS BEING OPENED UP FOR US.

CARCHEMISH.

THREE years ago the Trustees of the British Museum undertook what has proved the largest, and in many respects the most important and fruitful, excavation which they have ever promoted. When the enterprise was in the initial stage, in which I myself and Mr. Campbell Thompson conducted it, I wrote in these columns a preliminary notice, giving the history and a description of the site at Jerablus, where the work had been begun, and indulging in a little prophecy of our hopes. Now three years have seen six campaigns in the soil on which there is no reasonable doubt once stood Carchemish, the leading city among the Hittite peoples of Syria. Mr. C. L. Woolley, well known for his Nubian researches, and Mr. T. E. Lawrence, who worked under Mr. Thompson and myself, have been in charge for the most part of this time, carrying on the excavation for a spring season and an autumn season in each year with between two and three hundred men. They have had their difficulties, and even their dangers, for Jerablus lies in a lawless region, among Kurdish tribes excited by recent events in Turkey; but they have faced and surmounted them with courage, persistence, and signal use of the faculty which so many Britons possess for gaining the confidence of wild fighting folk. By the end of next spring season the Trustees, who have been splendidly supported by private munificence, will have expended some £10,000 on the site; but the work, which is opening up Hittite history for us, and the nature of the civilisation occupying the geographical space between the Semites and the Hellenes, will not be much more than half done. In the hope that the completion of this British enterprise will not have to be resigned to alien hands (if we do not finish it, the German scholars who follow up the Baghdad Railway, now running to Jerablus, will surely do so: and, failing us, more power to their elbow!) the Trustees permit me to put some photographs and a brief statement of results before your readers.

FROM THE DADO OF MYTHOLOGIC SLABS: A HUMAN AND LION-HEADED SPHINX WITH TAIL ENDING IN A BIRD'S HEAD.

PROBABLY OF BETWEEN 2000 AND 1500 B.C.: VASES OF THE PECULIAR FORM CHARACTERISTIC OF THE EARLY CIST GRAVES.

The site consists of what is called a "royal city": that is, a strongly fortified enclosure containing palaces and their appurtenances, with a citadel, and an untortified area inhabited by the commons. It is the first which is being explored. Its ring-wall, which enclosed about half a square mile on the bank of the Euphrates, has been stripped away to build a later town; but the huge mound on which the wall stood still remains, rising from the moat to a height, in places, of nearly fifty feet. Also three gates remain, of which two have been explored. Here, under Hellenistic and Roman structures, the explorers have laid bare remains of Hittite buildings, consisting of flanking towers and successive lion-guarded portals, one within another, divided by open courts, in each of which an enemy, breaking in, would have had to encounter flanking fire. The fine masonry of the south-west gate is well shown in one of our views, in which the spectator looks outwards over the plain on which Nebuchadnezzar settled accounts with Pharaoh Necho in 605 B.C. Now it is diversified by the line, sheds, and other constructions of the Baghdad Railway. In excavating this gate, the explorers found a fine head of a god or king of the latest Hittite Age, when, in the seventh century B.C., perhaps, the lords of Carchemish were Aramæan Semites. Our view gives the back of the head to show the turban-like covering worn by the figure. The North Gate, of still more elaborate construction and plan, is still under excavation.

Within the walls a large complex of Hittite palatial buildings has been partially cleared, together with a water-gate on the river bank which was flanked by great lions in dolerite, inscribed with Hittite hieroglyphic texts. The westernmost member of this complex is a large building entered by a portal from both jambs of which run, as far as the clearance has yet been made, dadoes of sculptured slabs, alternately of black dolerite and white limestone. The finest reliefs, those on the façade of the portal itself, show two men, probably two Kings, one being an ally, followed by eight children, of whom the last still totters, holding to a staff, and a baby in the arms of a woman, who leads a pet animal. She should be the Queen, who appears nowhere else in the group. The children throw knuckle-bones or carry whipping-tops according to sex and age. In front of the whole group is a hieroglyphic inscription, the longest known, which, with the legends graven near the head of each member of the group, would tell us who they all were, could we read the script. We can, however, guess safely that it is a royal group of about the ninth century B.C.

The style and execution of these reliefs upset all our previous ideas about the quality of Hittite art; as do also the sculptures which line the opposite side of the portal—royal ministers and servants in whose delineation has been used a grace which is almost Greek. Of the soldiers who follow them—note their "Carian" helmets, as the Greeks would have thought—of the long file of priestesses and acolytes bearing animals for sacrifice, of the slabs of mythologic scenes beyond the soldiers, and of the other inscribed inner doorways, we can give only two or three specimen views. As excavation proceeds, this great series of sculptures will no doubt be found to be prolonged at either end.

From this building a wall, also bearing reliefs along all its length, runs up to a great staircase, which climbs up the face of the Acropolis, and is (or was) lined with sculptures of which some are still in position. To the left is another building of the palatial complex built on the terraced slope. Here was found a small, shrine-like chamber with elaborately inscribed portal, before which stood a great laver, supported, like Solomon's, by two bulls, which are shown in one of our views.

On the Acropolis the remains are less well-preserved because in Roman days a great temple was built there, whose foundations almost destroyed the large brick buildings of the Hittites. At the north end, too, Sargon the Assyrian, who captured Carchemish in 717 B.C., built a residence for his officer. This has been cleared and its remains appear in one of our photographs, which looks northwards up the Euphrates. But the Acropolis has yielded a most important set of early tombs, with which we can now compare the contents of another cemetery outside the walls.

FOUND ON THE CITADEL OF THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED "ROYAL CITY": A COLUMN BASE SUPPORTED BY TWO LIONS.

LEADING UP TO THE CITADEL: THE LOWER PART OF THE GREAT STAIRWAY.

Some of the bordering sculptures of this were found in 1879 and sent to the British Museum.

From Jerablus and its neighbourhood we have a long series of graves which show us the pottery and implements and seals of the Syrian Hittites from about 2000 to about 400 B.C.; and when it is said, in conclusion, that the stratification of the city site gives us orderly evidence from the Neolithic Age to the close of the Bronze Age; that the development of Hittite plastic art can now be studied from its cradle to its grave; that the same is true of the hieroglyphic script, of which over a hundred new texts have come to light; that we have cuneiform inscriptions already, and may at any moment get a bilingual key to the hieroglyphic puzzles—when so much can be said for three years' work on a part only of this great site, it will be agreed that it is well worth digging completely.

D. G. HOGARTH.

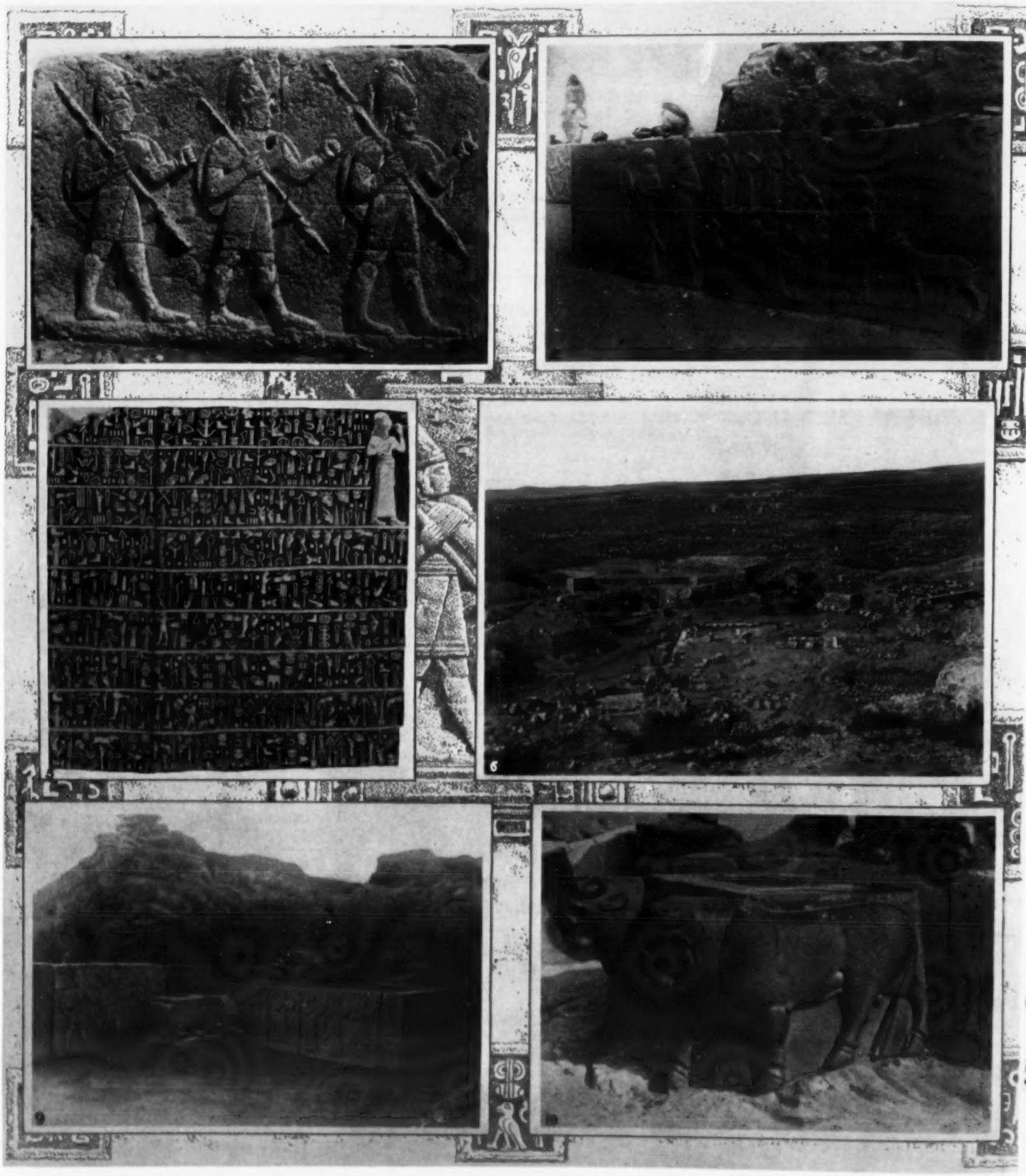
UNEARTHED IN SYRIA BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM: A CARCHEMISH DEITY.

INSCRIBED WITH NAME AND TITLES IN THE HIEROGLYPHIC SCRIPT WHICH NO MAN CAN READ: A BEARDED GOD OF ASSYRO-HITTITE STYLE (EIGHTH CENTURY B.C.?), SEATED ON A BASE SUPPORTED BY TWO LIONS LED BY AN EAGLE-HEADED FIGURE.

Here is one of the splendid discoveries made, by the enterprise of the Trustees of the British Museum, at Jerablus, on the site of Carchemish, the leading city among the Hittite peoples of Syria. An article dealing with the excavations appears on the opposite page, and numerous other illustrations are on the two pages which follow this. With regard to the fact that this bearded god is inscribed with name and title in the hieroglyphic script, it may be recalled that, as we note above, this script cannot be read by modern man. In this connection it may be remarked, too, that the development of the hieroglyphic script, of which over a hundred new texts have come to light, can now be studied from its cradle to its grave; furthermore, that we have cuneiform inscriptions already, and may at any moment get a bilingual key to the hieroglyphic puzzles.

FROM THE LONG-BURIED CAPITAL OF THE HITTITES OF SYRIA:

THE "ROYAL CITY," STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND CONTAINING PALACES



1. WITH ARMAMENT RECALLING THAT WHICH THE GREEKS BELIEVED THEY DERIVED FROM ASIA MINOR: SOLDIERS OF THE NINTH CENTURY; FROM THE "KING'S" GATE.
2. AT THE "KING'S" GATE: THE ROYAL GROUP; PROBABLY TWO KINGS, ONE BEING AN ALLY, FOLLOWED BY EIGHT CHILDREN, AND A WOMAN (POSSIBLY THE QUEEN) CARRYING A BABY AND LEADING A PET ANIMAL—OF ABOUT THE NINTH CENTURY B.C.
3. PERHAPS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY B.C., AND ONE OF THE EARLIEST RELIEFS FOUND AT THE WATER-GATE: A SCENE OF SACRIFICE.
4. IN NINTH-CENTURY STYLE: THREE ACOLYTES BEARING ANIMALS FOR SACRIFICE.
5. THE LONGEST KNOWN HITTITE HIEROGLYPHIC TEXT: THE GREAT INSCRIPTION IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL GROUP AT THE "KING'S" GATE.

We illustrate here, as well as on the two preceding pages of this issue, some of the extraordinarily interesting discoveries made at Jerablus, on the site on which there is no reasonable doubt once stood Carchemish, the leading city among the Hittite peoples of Syria. As is noted in our special article, the site consists of what is called a "royal city"; that is, a strongly fortified enclosure containing palaces and their appurtenances, with a citadel, and an unfortified area inhabited by the commons. It is the first which is being explored. The work is opening up Hittite history for us, and the nature of the civilisation occupying the geographical space between the Semites and the Hellenes. By the end of next spring season, the Trustees of the British Museum, splendidly supported by private munificence, will have spent some £10,000 on the site, but even by then there will remain nearly half the

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES MADE ON THE JERABLUS SITE.

AND A CITADEL, EXPLORED BY THE ENTERPRISE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

6. SEEN FROM THE CITADEL ABOVE THE GREAT STAIRWAY: THE AREA OF EXCAVATIONS AT JERABLUS, THE SITE OF CARCHEMISH.
7. LOOKING TOWARDS THE EUPHRATES DOWN THE VALLEY WHICH PROTECTED THE CITY ON THE NORTH SIDE: THE CITADEL OF CARCHEMISH FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
8. POSSIBLY ELEVENTH CENTURY: AN INSCRIBED DOOR-JAMB OF THE EARLIER PALACE.
9. MARCHING TO MEET THE ROYAL GROUP AT THE "KING'S" GATE: MINISTERS AND SOLDIERS.
10. FROM THE COURT BEFORE THE SHRINE: THE GREAT LAVER SUPPORTED, LIKE SOLOMON'S, BY TWO BULLS.
11. FROM THE DADO OF MYTHOLOGIC SLABS: THE HUNTER-GOD.
12. FROM THE DADO LEADING TO THE "KING'S" GATE: PRIESTESSES AND ACOLYTES.

work to do. As Professor Hogarth puts it in his article: "In the hope that the completion of this British enterprise will not have to be resigned to alien hands, (if we do not finish it, the German scholars who follow up the Baghdad Railway, now running into Jerablus, will surely do so; and, failing us, more power to their elbow!), the Trustees permit me to put some photographs and a brief statement of results before your readers." It is certainly to be wished devoutly that the appeal will not fall upon deaf ears, for the very exceptional value of the excavations may be judged from the illustrations we present. With regard to most of the photographs in question we must refer our readers to the article. Of No. 5 we may add here that the new inscriptions, now over a hundred, will be published in similar form, from paper "squeezes" whose ground-plane has been blackened.

THE ONLY ENGLISH EQUIVALENT TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

FROM THE PAINTING BY R. C

THE ONLY RULER OF ENGLAND DESTROYED BY THE WILL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS S AT WHITEHALL, ON JAN

"On the first of January, 1649, the commons who were left behind after Pride's Purge resolved that King Charles I. had committed treason by levying war 'against the Parliament and Kingdom of England,' and on 4 Jan. they resolved that it was unnecessary for the being of a law to have the consent of the King or of the House of Lords. On the 6th they passed a law by their own sole authority for the establishment of a High Court of Justice for the King's trial. On the 19 Jan. Charles was brought to St. James's Palace, and on the 20th he was led to Westminster Hall to be tried. He refused to plead or to acknowledge the legality of the Court, and on the 27th he was condemned to death. . . . Not only was the sentence technically illegal, but on the grounds alleged it was substantially unjust. The civil war was neither a levy of arms by the King against the Parliament, nor by the Parliament against the King. It had been a conflict between one section of the

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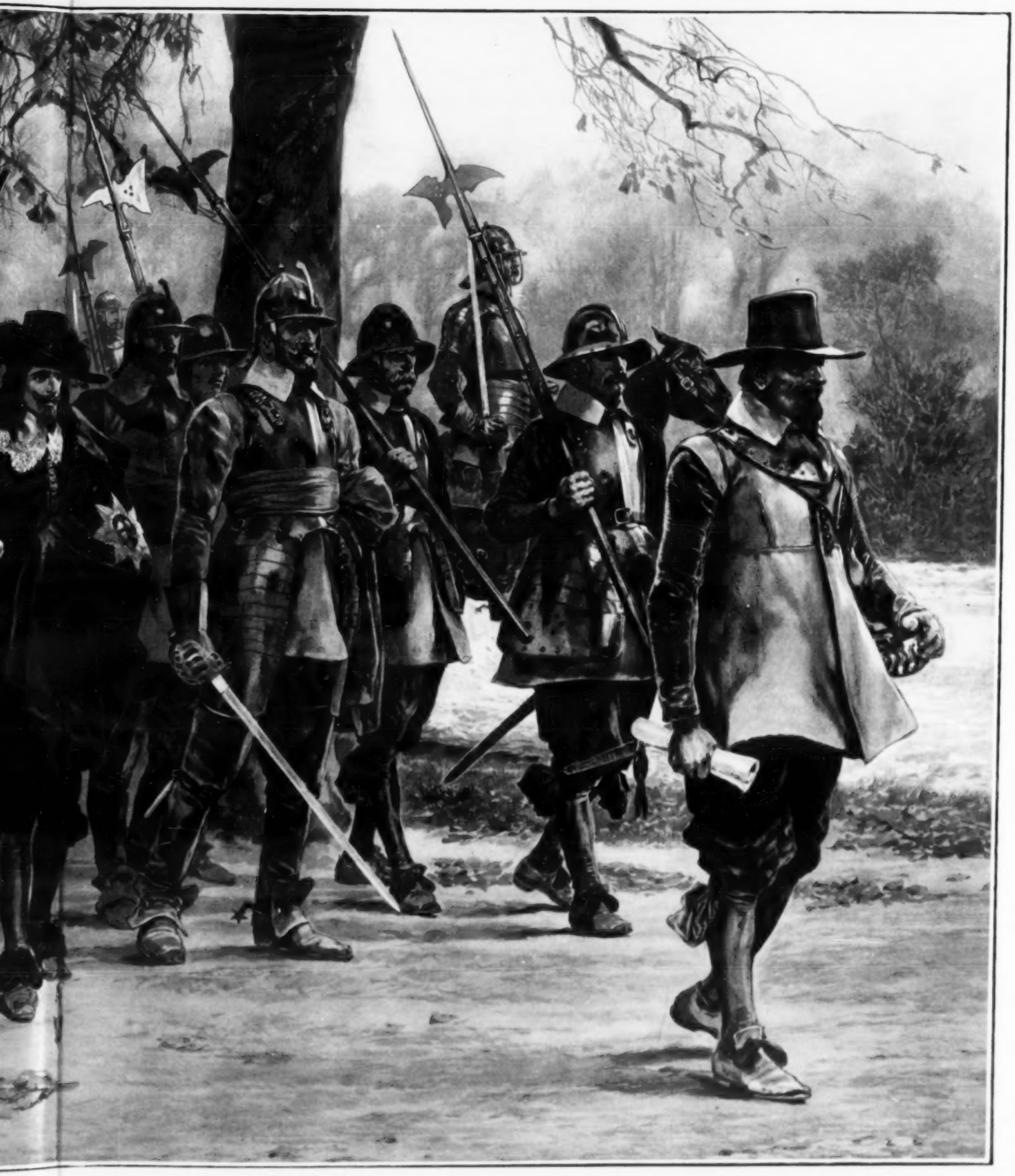
LUTION: THE GREATEST OUTWARD SIGN OF A VITAL UPHEAVAL.

AINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



OF HIS SUBJECTS: KING CHARLES I. WALKING FROM ST. JAMES'S PALACE TO HIS EXECUTION ON JANUARY 30, 1649.

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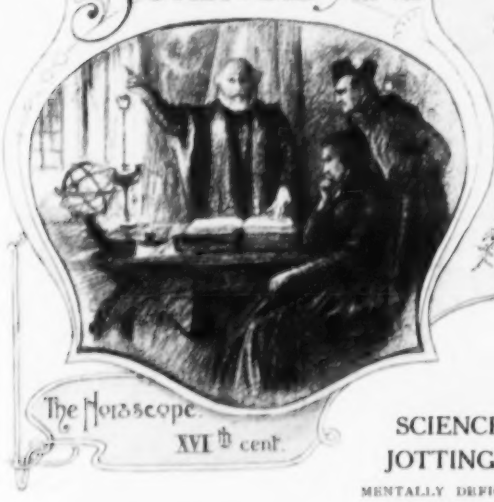
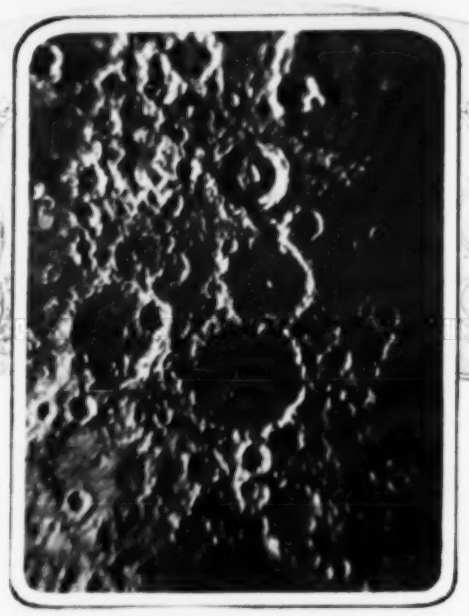
Kingdom and the other. Yet those who put Charles to death believed that they were in reality executing justice on a traitor. On 30 Jan. he was executed in front of Whitehall. His own conception of government was expressed in the speech which he delivered on the scaffold: 'For the people,' he said; 'and truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as anybody whosoever; but I must tell you that their liberty and freedom consists in having of government those laws by which their life and their goods may be most their own. It is not having share in government, Sirs; that is nothing pertaining to them.'" We quote "The Dictionary of National Biography." The only words engraved on the King's coffin were "Charles, Rex, 1648." This date is, of course, that of the Old Style. At that period the year in England began on 24th March; consequently, according to modern reckoning, the execution took place in 1649.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

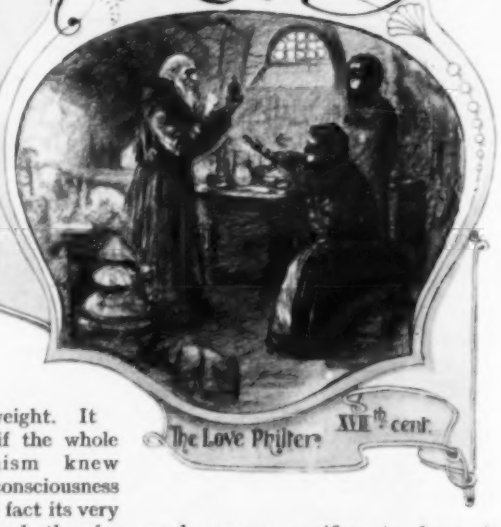




SHOWING REMARKABLE RING-MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, WHICH ARE A MYSTERY: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EARTH'S SATELLITE TO ILLUSTRATE THE FORMATIONS IN QUESTION.

The mountains of the moon are most unlike the mountains of the earth. They are rings of stone in which are conical mountains.

(*See facing Page and special Article elsewhere in this Issue.*)



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN.

A GOOD deal has been heard lately about the care of the feeble-minded, and the public have been shocked by the death in a street accident of a boy of seven who was compelled to walk several miles a day in order to attend a truant-school to which he was condemned, apparently for mental deficiency. There remains to be considered what is the physical cause of mental deficiency in childhood, and how far attendance at special schools is likely to remedy it.

Now the thinking part of the brain has been generally considered, ever since the researches of the Spanish physiologist, Señor Ramon y Cajal, at the end of the last century, to be the neurones or nerve-cells situate in the grey matter of the cortex or outer integument of the brain proper. These neurones are pear-shaped bodies numbering "countless millions," having prolongations of which one need only mention the axon which forms the central axial core of the nerve, and a quantity of smaller ramifications called dendrons. It is thought—although it cannot be said that there is absolute unanimity on the point among physiologists—that these neurones are the only seat of consciousness, and that they act as central receiving-stations, whereby the impressions received by our senses are translated into acts. That they serve in this latter capacity may be judged from the experiment described by Dr. F. W. Mott in his excellent lectures on the Chadwick foundation, now in course of publication.

This experiment shows that a slight electric current interrupted by suitable means causes a sensation of taste if applied to the tongue, of light if the optic nerve be excited by it, and of noise if directed to the nerves of hearing. From this, Dr. Mott argues that the neurones act not only as receiving-stations, but as transformers of energy, and that in the course of this function they use up oxygen. He says, moreover, that traces of this action are left in certain neurones of the cortex, thereby giving rise to the phenomena of memory.

In these circumstances, the development and growth of the neurones in childhood becomes of primary importance. As Dr. Mott says, before birth they are packed closely together, and up to a certain period have no prolongations. The activity of the branches which they afterwards throw out depends on their feeding, and this again on the supply of blood to the part, as do most vital functions. But the brain has this peculiarity, that all the tissues of the body will suffer in order that it may grow, and that, if the remainder of the body be so ill-nourished as to lead to partial or complete starvation, the brain loses thereby hardly any weight. It is as if the whole organism knew that consciousness was in fact its very life, and therefore made every sacrifice to keep it unimpaired. Hence, although proper feeding can indirectly do something by increasing the general health of the organism, it can do nothing for the growth or development of the neurones themselves. This, as Dr. Mott shows from the experiments of Donaldson and others, depends on the capacity for self-nutrition implanted in them before birth, and therefore no alteration of the diet or any attempt we may make to better the conditions of the whole organism can ever be a cure for mental deficiency. Another point is that the growth of these neurones is largely a question of stimulus. The neurones in the sight-centre of the brain of a puppy whose eyes were removed at birth were shown to be small and shrunken compared with those of a normal animal. As with other parts of the organism, use brings fitness, and a certain amount of exercise is necessary if these cells are to attain their full development.

From this it would seem that the mental capacity of a backward child can only be developed by giving play to those faculties which he does possess; and it may be questioned whether a system which should aim at this by educating his senses of sight, hearing, and touch—all of which might be attained by music, drawing, and simple carpentry, according to the tendency towards one or the other which the child may manifest—would not be more successful than the efforts to stimulate the memory, which seem to be the main features in our present schools for the mentally deficient.

This is the system recommended by the late Professor Forel in his thoughtful work, "L'Âme et le Système Nerveux," and has been pursued, it is believed with success, by Dr. Liberty Tadd in America. The ingenuity and technical skill often shown by cripples, who are *prima facie* inclined to suffer from defective circulation of blood in the brain from their incapacity for active physical exercise, is eloquent on this point.

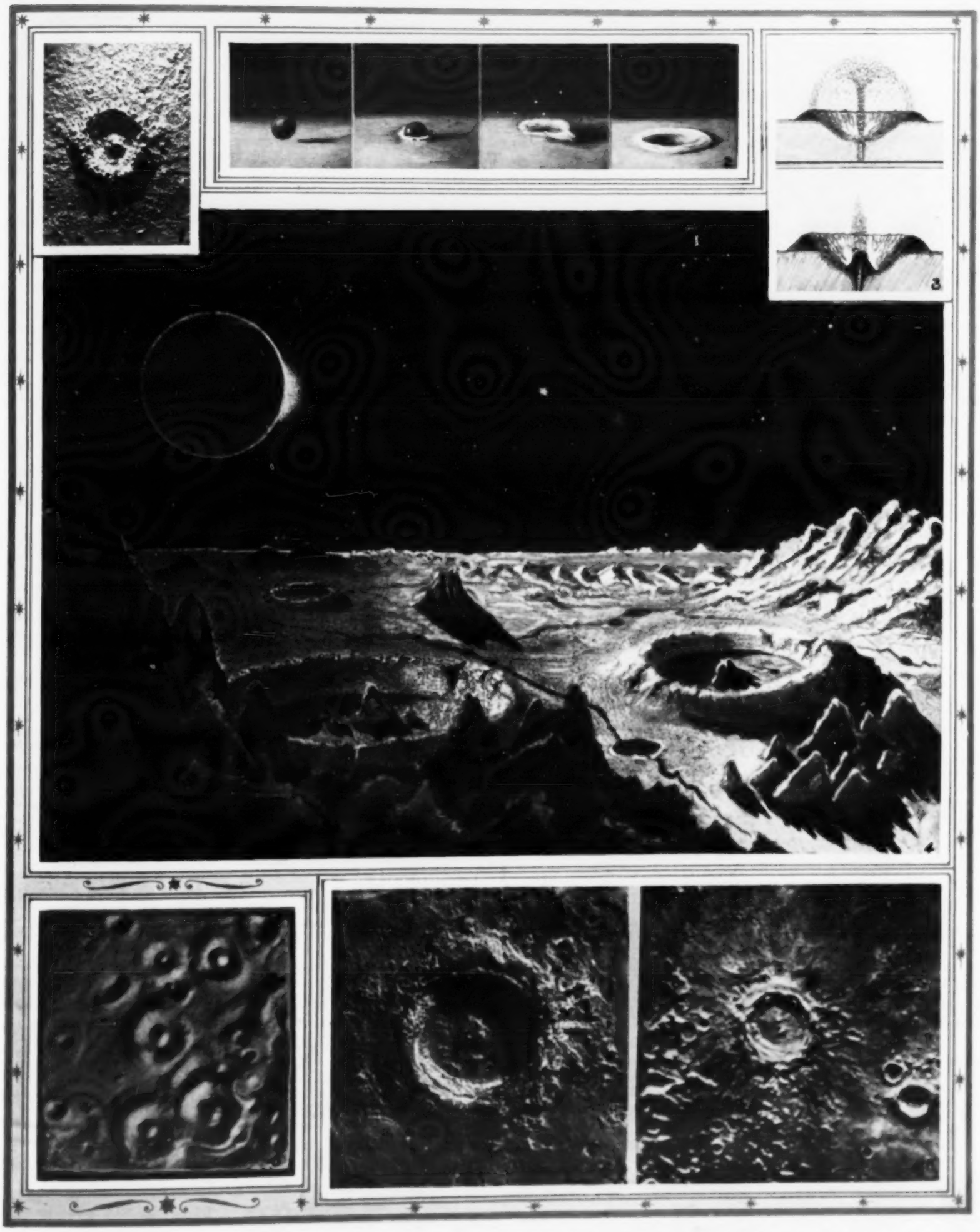
To sum up, then. In the majority of cases, mental deficiency in children is dependent on antenatal causes which it is impossible to remedy. Mal-nutrition is never a predisposing cause. With backward children, the development of any natural tendency towards excellence they may possess seems to offer the best chance. In all cases, the subjecting of the mentally deficient child to the iron discipline of a "truant" school seems worse than useless. F. L.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, OUR NEIGHBOUR IN SPACE: LUNAR RING-MOUNTAINS, WHOSE FORMATION IS A PUZZLE.

As is noted in a special article elsewhere in this issue, there are various theories as to how the curiously shaped mountains of the moon were formed. To gain a good idea of such a mountain it is only necessary to make a ring of salt on the table-cloth, half an inch high; and to place in this a central mountain of salt rather smaller than a thimble. Further, set a candle so that its light causes the salt-mountain to cast long shadows on the cloth, and you have, more or less, the aspect of a lunar landscape as revealed by a telescope when the sun's rays are striking it crossways.—[*See facing Page and Article elsewhere in this Issue.*]

NOT AS EARTHLY MOUNTAINS: THE MOON'S RING-MOUNTAINS.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWING BY COURTESY OF BRUNO H. BURGEL.



1. AN EXPERIMENT TO SHOW THAT THE LUNAR RING-MOUNTAINS MIGHT HAVE BEEN FORMED BY GIGANTIC METEORS FALLING ON TO THE MOON WHILE ITS SURFACE WAS VISCOUS (AN INCORRECT IDEA): AN ARTIFICIAL MOON-MOUNTAIN MADE BY DROPPING A STONE ON TO MORTAR.

2. ANOTHER EXPERIMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE THEORY JUST MENTIONED: CINEMATOGRAPH PICTURES OF A SHOT FALLING INTO A MASS OF PULP AND FORMING A RING SUGGESTING A LUNAR RING-MOUNTAIN.

3. AN EXPERIMENT TO SUGGEST THAT THE RING-MOUNTAINS WERE FORMED AS WERE THE EARTH'S VOLCANOES: A RAMPART BEING BUILT UP BY THE FIERY MASS THROWN OUT.

4. SHOWING THE MYSTERIOUS RING-MOUNTAINS OF—WHICH THE MOON HAS PROBABLY 100,000: A LUNAR LANDSCAPE.

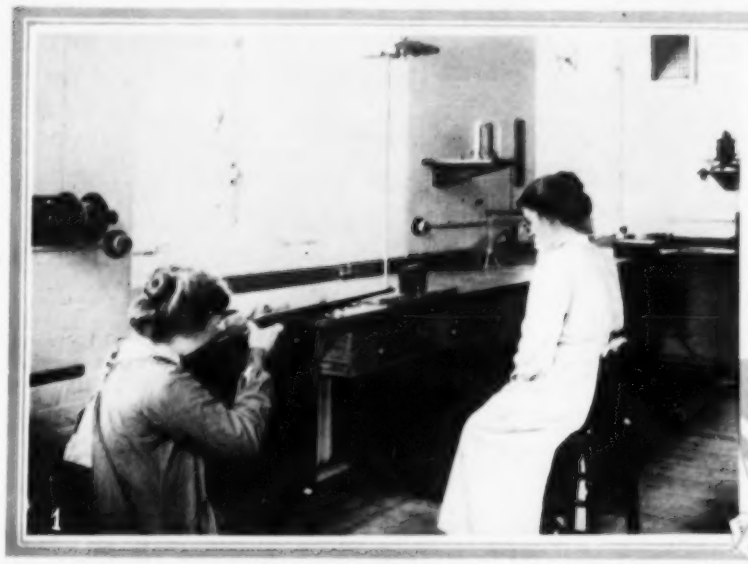
5. THE BURSTING BUBBLE THEORY: AN ARTIFICIAL RING-MOUNTAIN FORMED BY THE BREAKING OF THE CRUST OF A CHALKY PULP BY VAPOUR FROM BELOW.

6 and 6a. SUGGESTING THAT THE RING-MOUNTAINS WERE MADE BY LAVA BREAKING THROUGH FISSURES IN THE MOON'S CRUST: AN EXPERIMENT WITH FLUID METAL WELLING UP THROUGH A HOLE IN A PLATE—ON THE LEFT, A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE RING-MOUNTAIN COPERNICUS, OF THE MOON; ON THE RIGHT, AN ARTIFICIAL RING-MOUNTAIN CREATED AS MENTIONED ABOVE.

There are various theories as to how the curious ring-mountains of the moon, which are very different from the mountains of the earth, were formed. The lunar mountains are rings of stone, in which are conical mountains. Certain experiments made by astronomers endeavouring to determine how the mountains came into being are here illustrated. An article dealing very fully with the subject of these lunar mountains and theories as to their formation will be found elsewhere in this issue.

ENRICHED BY A GIFT OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND GUINEAS:

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR



THE important announcement was made towards the end of last week that Sir Hildred Carlile, M.P., had sent a cheque for 100,000 guineas to the Bedford College Endowment Fund as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Edward Carlile. Thus the interests of the higher education of women have received a splendid fillip. Bedford College for Women was founded in 1849, by Elizabeth Jesser Reid, that women might have opportunity to receive a really liberal education in the higher branches of study of various kinds. It began comparatively unobstrusively at 47, Bedford Square, and had then rather under 200 students, most of them attending for a single subject only. For twenty-five years the College remained at this address, although four years after its foundation it had grown to fill two houses

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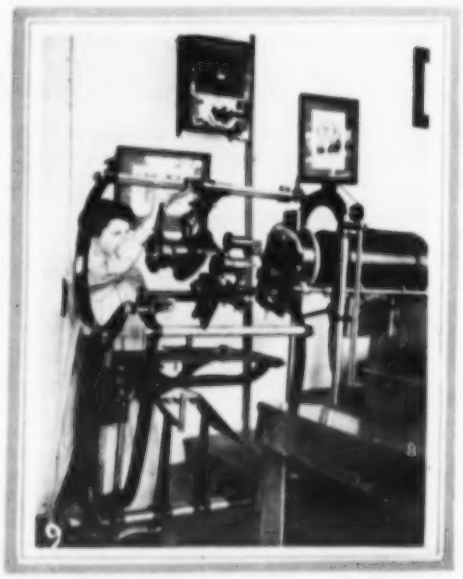

1. ESTIMATING THE SPEED OF A BULLET BY FIRING IT AGAINST A SUSPENDED BLOCK OF HARD WOOD AND RECORDING THE AMOUNT OF SWING CAUSED BY THE IMPACT.
2. RECORDING THE TEMPERATURE OF AN ELECTRIC FURNACE, USED IN ALL EXPERIMENTS REQUIRING HEAT GREATER THAN THAT GIVEN BY COAL OR GAS FURNACES.
3. STUDYING THE SHAPE AND FACETS OF CRYSTALS, WHICH MAY BE SO MINUTE THAT MANY THOUSANDS OF THEM COULD BE PLACED ON A SQUARE INCH.
4. SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURISTS MAKING MISCROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS OF BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.
5. RECORDING THE EVER-VARYING POWER OF THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC ATTRACTION, AN OPERATION WHICH IS NECESSARY BEFORE MANY SCIENTIFIC CALCULATIONS CAN BE MADE.
6. AN ACTUAL HUMAN BRAIN THROWN ON TO A SCREEN IN ENLARGED FORM BY MEANS OF THE LEITZ PROJECTOR.

Continued.

1911, has been M.P. (Unionist) for the St. Albans Division of Hertfordshire since 1906. He was born in July 1852, and is the second son of Edward and Maria Louisa Carlile, of Richmond Hill, Surrey. In 1876 he married Isabella, third daughter of C. Hanbury, of the Manor House, Little Berkhampstead, Herts. Educated privately in England and abroad, he was formerly a partner in J. Brook and Brothers, Meltham, Yorks, and, more recently, a director of J. and P. Coats, Ltd. He has been a Captain in the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN—PHOTOGRAPHS OF ITS WORK.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

[Continued.]

instead of one. By 1874, even with this addition, the premises were too small for the institution's needs: so came about a move to York Place, Baker Street. In 1911 came an appeal for £100,000, that new premises might be set up in Regent's Park. The response to this was generous enough to enable the Council of the College to carry out its scheme in its entirety, and buildings were set up, with pleasure-grounds and lawns about them, with accommodation for a hundred resident students and something under four hundred day students. On July 4 of last year the Queen set the seal of her approval upon the work by opening the new buildings. This was as it should be; for her Majesty, with Queen Alexandra, is patroness of the College. Sir E. Hildred Carlile, whose knighthood dates from

[Continued on the left below.]

7. A SECTON OF THE RETINA, ONE-EIGHTH OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER, THROWN ON TO A SCREEN BY MEANS OF A LANTERN-SLIDE OF A MICROPHOTOGRAPH.
8. STUDYING THE HARDNESS OF WATER BY MEANS OF SOAP SOLUTION, WHICH PRECIPITATES THE LIME AND OTHER SUBSTANCES.
9. THE APPARATUS USED TO THROW ON A SCREEN THE ENLARGEMENT OF A HUMAN BRAIN: THE LEITZ PROJECTOR UNCOVERED.
10. STUDYING THE EFFECT OF ELECTRIC CURRENTS ON A DEAD FROG'S HEART, WHOSE MOVEMENTS UNDER THE ELECTRICITY ARE RECORDED ON THE CHART SEEN ON THE LEFT.
11. THE PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY INSTRUCTING PUPILS.
12. DISSECTING A CRAB WHILE STUDYING ZOOLOGY.
13. STARTING THE REACTION PENDULUM WITH SOUND.

Cavalry; and after holding that position he commanded the 2nd V.B. West Riding Regiment, now the 5th Battalion West Riding Regiment. With regard to Photograph No. 13, it should be said that as soon as the student appreciates the sounds, she presses a key which catches a thread swinging in unison with the pendulum, thus registering the time necessary to convey the sound to the brain and to react. By means of the slit in the black box, sight also can be tested, or the two in unison, revealing the race between eye and ear. Usually the sound reaches the brain first.

A GREAT FLIGHT INTO EGYPT FROM FRANCE: A REMARKABLE PH

VIRGIN AND SNOWYPEAKS OF THE TAURUS MOUNTAINS CROSSED, BY WAY OF THE AIR, BY WHILE THE FLYING-MACHINE

The French airman, Marc Bonnier, left Paris on a flight to Egypt on November 10, and arrived at Heliopolis on the morning of January 1. Thus he performed a feat which Védrines had accomplished just before him. The airman has said that his flight above the Taurus range was easy, and that as he flew over the mountains he reached a height of some 12,000 feet. This very interesting photograph was taken by the airman's mechanician, his passenger, who, in order to get the panoramic effect, swung himself and his camera first to the left and then to the right, looking towards the monoplane's rudder; so that, when joined, the two resulting prints made the photograph here seen. The Taurus Mountains, need we say, form

ABLE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A MONOPLANE IN THE AIR.

PILOT AND PASSENGER: A PANORAMA OF THE RANGE, TAKEN BY BONNIER'S MECHANICIAN WAS PASSING OVER THE HEIGHTS.

a range in the southern part of Asia Minor, extending from the south-western extremity eastward to near the north-eastern angle of the Mediterranean (or to the valley of the Jihun, separating it from the Alma Dagh, the ancient Amanus range).). The highest peak, the Medeho Dagh, west-north-west of Adana, is about 11,500 feet high. The only pass across the range is the Cilician Gates, which has always been of the greatest importance as providing means of communication between the table-land of Asia Minor and the plains in the south-east. Alexander the Great passed through the Cicilian Gates in 334 B.C. in his great march into Asia, and shortly afterwards defeated Darius at Issus in Cilicia.

"LA PARISIENNE NE SERA PLUS FRILEUSE": A NEW-FOUND PHASE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.

WOMAN WITH NECK BARE AND WITH LIGHT WRAPPINGS, WHILE MAN IS MUFFLED UP AND IN HIS HEAVIEST OVERCOAT: A COLD-WEATHER STUDY AND CONTRAST IN FRANCE.

Paris and London, to say nothing of other capitals, have discovered a new fact; that woman can walk about with bare neck and with light wrappings and evidently be supremely comfortable during weather in which man finds it necessary to muffle himself up and put on his heaviest overcoat. Why that sex which is usually deemed the less robust can do this with impunity we must leave the medicine-man to say, being content ourselves with merely chronicling the phase, which is especially evident just now in Paris, where the ladies not only promenade in the manner here shown, but sit outside the cafés while their cavaliers shiver beside them.

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THE GREAT ERUPTION, IN KYUSHU, OF THE SAKURA SHIMA AND KIRI SHIMA VOLCANOES

(See Illustrations.)

OF that highly volcanic land, Japan, Southern Kyushu is the most volcanic part. Here two lines of terrestrial weakness intersect; and of one of them, which comes up from Pacific deeps, Sakura Shima is probably the most imposing product. A 1000-ft. cone, rising majestically out of deep water in the midst of a land-locked gulf—such is the mountain which spread destruction over the province of Satsuma, and sent thousands of inhabitants of Kago Shima city fleeing in panic to the north.

When, in 1888, the great ring-crater of Bandaisan, in Northern Japan, blew 1,500,000,000 cubic yards out of its side, it gave notice (so to speak) of its intention by means of some ominous upheavings of the ground about its base. Sakura Shima displayed a similar thoughtfulness. In twenty-four hours it gave rise to two hundred earthquakes—by which time all the inhabitants of the town it faces across four miles of water were effectually frightened out of range. Then it rained volcanic ash upon the deserted city of Kago Shima, in which practically every building was damaged, though happily the casualty list as regards the city was not so serious as had at first been feared.

On the island, however, were half-a-dozen good-sized villages, the inhabitants of which cultivated sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, and radishes. Some two hundred of these people, it is believed, have perished—their homes buried, like Pompeii and Herculaneum, under a deluge of lava and ashes. On the south side, exposed to the sun, but shielded from the north wind, was a village noted for its hot springs, where *al fresco* bathing used to be carried on all the year round. This village, lying in the path of the chief discharge from the craters above, has been reduced to cinders.

Until a few days ago Sakura Shima ranked among the least active, the most inoffensive, of Japanese volcanoes. A hundred and thirty years ago, indeed, it was the scene of a violent outburst; in modern times the custom has been to speak of it as extinct, or nearly so. Experience shows, however, that no Japanese volcano can safely be regarded as "dead." Cases are on record of volcanoes that have been "extinct" for a thousand years breaking out fiercely and without warning. While, therefore, the Tokyo authorities include some 40 out of the 100 volcanoes as "active," there are as many more about which it is not safe to prophesy. In a recently published book on Japan, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, special reference is made to the dangers of the insular volcano.

North of the Kago Shima Gulf runs a ten-mile line of volcanic domes and peaks. The southernmost of these—nearest, that is, to Sakura Shima—is to the Japanese the most sacred of all mountains, for upon it the divine ancestor of the Mikado, grandson of the Sun-Goddess, is reputed to have descended to aid the first Japanese Emperor in the conquest of the land. This volcano—known as East Kiri Shima—has also broken out into activity, in sympathy with its neighbour to the south; and, in consequence, a large temple at its foot—the object of pilgrimage for thousands of pious Japanese—is in danger of destruction.

A SURREY COLONY OF PEKINGESE WORTH SOMETHING LIKE £20,000: MRS. ASHTON CROSS AND HER DAUGHTERS TAKING HER DOGS FOR A WALK AT EGHAM.

Mrs. Ashton Cross has in her kennels at Egham a hundred Pekingese, which are estimated to be worth between £15,000 and £20,000. She began eight years ago with one dog, which she bought after seeing a woman carrying a Pekingese in Piccadilly, and being attracted by its appearance. (Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.)

WHERE "A DOG'S LIFE" IS NOT AN UNHAPPY ONE: MRS. ASHTON CROSS'S PEKINGESE IN THEIR SITTING-ROOM.

There is quite a suite of apartments for Mrs. Ashton Cross's Pekingese at Egham. These include dormitories with a little kennel for each dog, bath-rooms, a hospital, and a gymnasium, where they play with rubber rings and various toys.

DOGS THAT ARE STRICTLY DIETED AND KEEP REGULAR HOURS: A GROUP AT THE EGHAM PEKINGESE COLONY.

The Pekingese at Egham have two meals a day, at 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and are put to bed at 5.30. Their diet consists, in the morning, of boiled fish (without bones) with brown bread crumbs and, in the afternoon, of biscuit soaked in soup, with fresh beef or mutton.

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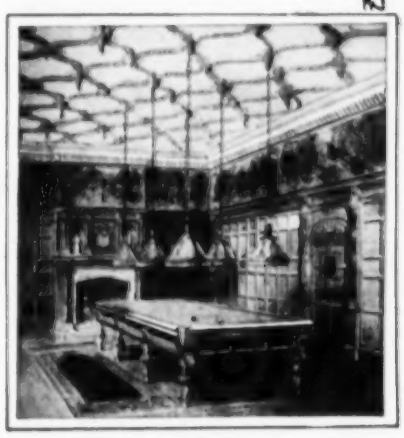

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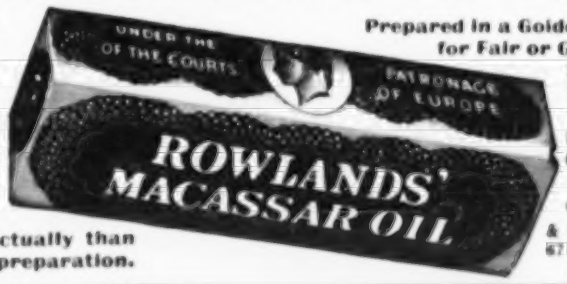

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LADIES' PAGE.

NOW that the cold weather has arrived, diet demands more attention, for the true warmth of the human and, in fact, of all animal existence, is generated within itself; in this wonderful factory that each of us calls "myself" are millions of little furnaces (cells) engaged in combustion, burning up the materials supplied from other furnaces that work directly on the food that we take, and from which the heat-producing tissues obtain their supplies. Fuel and clothing are important in cold weather, but only to prevent the too-rapid expenditure of the heat from the surface, which must not be chilled down more rapidly by the outer air than the internal machinery can effectually work to replace the loss. But the true source of heat, and therefore of life, is found in that physiological machinery of which our food is the fuel. Instinct, therefore, teaches us to eat more, and to take a more solid and substantial diet, when the lowered external temperature calls for more resistance to cold on the part of the bodily forces. Business girls ought to bear this winter necessity in mind in ordering their meals, and so should mothers of families. Plenty of nourishing food—warm, as far as possible, so that the internal furnaces have not to waste strength to begin with by raising the food to the temperature necessary for digestion—is fully as important in winter as are adequate clothing and fires.

Fortunately, too, food that is cheap is as nutritious, as valuable a fuel to our furnaces as food that is costly. But the knowledge and common-sense to buy and prepare cheap but nourishing food are not easily diffused. If young girls who go out to service are to be reasonably accepted as a criterion of the working class, they show that two generations of elementary education have made no real impression on the ignorant folly that despises good food merely because it is inexpensive. Servants make a point, for instance, of "not liking" soup. Yet in this form excellent nourishment can be taken, at once healthful and inexpensive. The warmth alone is good. There is no reason why children should be given even the water that they drink as cold in winter as it comes from the tap; it is quite easy to take the chill off it without making it unpalatably luke-warm; and as an American poet has sagely, if ungrammatically, observed—

> Full many a man, and woman too,
> Have gone to their sarcophagus
> From pouring ice-cold water
> Adown their warm aesophagus.

When the hot water is flavoured with condiments and charged with nutritious and delicious particles of vegetables and grains, and is therefore soup, it is doubly serviceable. Sweets, again, supply an important element in the food for warmth; and the cereals that are used in milk puddings, rice, sago, tapioca, barley, etc., also help in this work. Jam "roly-poly," or suet pudding with treacle, for instance, being compounded of wheat-flour, fat and sugar, form most nourishing and heat-making food.

A GOWN FOR THE RIVIERA

The skirt and collar are of dark brown brocaded Ninon, the tunic in golden brown plain Ninon, and the hip sash and hat of velvet in the very darkest tone of brown known as tête-de-nègre.

The late Mrs. Georgina Weldon has left a permanent mark on English law. Everybody knows that she appeared over and over again as her own advocate in the Courts, and proved able to carry her cases to success against eminent Counsel. But her law reform was incidental. Before her action, either husband or wife who deserted the married partner, and refused to return to cohabitation when ordered by a Judge, was liable to imprisonment for contempt of Court until the order was complied with; but in practice, only a few wives had been so imprisoned, and in modern times husbands had ceased even to ask for this rigour of the law. In practice, a Judge's order for "restitution of conjugal rights" was only sought by wives, themselves innocent, as a means of obtaining maintenance, and so it had become usual to hold the order complied with if the husband provided his wife with a home without really sharing it with her or giving her his society. Mrs. Weldon would have none of this; she proved that women in past times had been imprisoned for refusing to comply with an order to return to live with their husbands, and that money payments did not strictly fulfil the law; and the Judges were obliged to admit that she was right. But it was felt to be intolerable now that such a law should exist and be applied to husbands, and in a few weeks an Act of Parliament was hustled through both Houses, abolishing the liability to imprisonment for both spouses, and making it clear that the "restitution" order is really a matter of money. The change did not, however, end there. The Divorce Court Judges soon decided that, under the new Act, disobedience to such an order must be counted as technical "desertion"; and so a deserted wife, who previously had to prove that her husband had stayed away from her for two full years, is now allowed to proceed with her divorce petition as soon as the time has elapsed (generally only fourteen days) that the Judge fixes in his order for the husband's return. This has greatly ameliorated the still sad position of deserted and innocent wives.

Where the magnificent materials of the season rule alone and flourish in all their gorgeous splendour, is in making the evening coats and wraps of the day. These cannot be too fine, too showy, too sumptuous. Reds and purples and greens in the brightest tones, and all the most gorgeous brocades and embroideries, are used for these wraps, which are not worn for sufficiently long at a time for the utmost splendour of colour and fabric to be overwhelming and fatiguing to the spectator. For restaurant dinners, indeed, women often choose to don the simplest of dull-black charmeuse or crêpe frocks, gracefully draped, and over this elegant simplicity comes the gorgeous, brilliant-coloured beaded or metal-brocaded coat, which is worn throughout the evening; as it falls open while seated at table, the black, and the possible white lace vest or berthe, and the pearls or diamonds round the throat, all form a certain relief to the vivid colour of the evening coat. In any case, it is not possible to have too sumptuous and magnificent a material for these garments.

FILOMENA.

PHOTO BY DOVER ST STUDIO

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ART NOTES.

THE latest thing in consciences bears the burden of Georgian architecture; the latest thing in vandals is the man who destroys some square box of tricks in Soho. Even the agitation about 75, Dean Street marks a new order of sensitiveness. Buildings more important than the rescued house have been torn down by every generation of housebreaker without the heaving of the half-bricks of sentiment and æsthetic. Lincoln's Inn Fields, which might well have been kept to us whole and perfect as the noblest of London squares, and as one that compared favourably with a Roman piazza, is hacked about to this and that use, and even now is suffering the hazards of rebuilding.

It is difficult to name any London square that has not lost the integrity of its first plan. Kensington Square is the saddest of all ruins because what is left of it is so attractive. And for many of the squares of Dublin decay does slowly what the housebreaker does swiftly. In Soho also decay is an unregarded enemy. Where the French restaurants flourish, there is plenty of new paint and probably sufficient care for the fabric of an old house; but in the rooms where foreign tailors work, or on the staircases where English and foreign children talk a common Cockney, learned in the school they all attend to the great prejudice of their natural accents, decay works its steady way. Why drag in Sir John Thornhill? The saving of 75, Dean Street is in itself wholly reasonable, and not a whit more reasonable because that painter lived there. The public memory has not treasured or respected his works; it is idle to pretend that we should respect his residence. The best-known of his compositions, says the *Times* (and we need the reminder) are at Greenwich Palace. Who, for half a century, has cared whether they were there or not? In itself the saving of 75, Dean Street is the most reasonable thing in the world: it would be the height of unreason in a generation that gives so much attention to the chairs and tables of a certain period to ignore its architecture. Fortunes are made in the chairs and tables of the eighteenth century; they have a place in the commerce of the country. Hundreds of books are written about them, thousands of skilled workmen repair and copy them; every day of the year thousands of dealers romance about them; every day of the year thousands of buyers rejoice, if only for the day, in a latest acquisition. Nobody is careless of eighteenth-century furniture; we have all been careless of eighteenth-century architecture.

Photo. by the American Colony in Jerusalem.

THE FIRST AIRMAN SEEN AT JERUSALEM: M. BONNIER LEAVING THE HOLY CITY FOR CAIRO.

In the course of his flight from Paris to Cairo, M. Bonnier visited Jerusalem, where his arrival caused a great sensation. The next day (January 1) he flew to Cairo. Under the right wing of his machine can be seen the Mount of Olives, with the Russian Tower and the new German Hospice.

Now that 75, Dean Street is no longer on our newly awakened conscience, Mr. Guy Laking reminds us that Cloth Fair should take a place there. Cloth Fair belongs to an area that is richer than any other in London in a certain stateliness of structure. It is part of a belt of good building that runs up, from the Temple and the Inns to the south of the Strand, through Lincoln's Inn, across Holborn, through Gray's Inn, and, to the west of Gray's Inn, through Red Lion Court, across Theobald's Road and Hart Street, to a whole sequence of streets that have a deal to commend them to the careful citizen. Many of these streets, like Cloth Fair itself, have fallen into obscurity, but obscurity is not a sufficient excuse for destruction. Nor are the destructive recommendations of the Sanitary Commission sufficient. If these houses were in shoddy South Kensington, or in any region where money is willingly spent on repairs, a way of preservation would be found. In the Holborn region money is willingly spent, not on repairs, but on the reconstruction that provides modern offices.

Cloth Fair is obscure enough, but obscurer still, it would seem, is the corner found for Rodin's "Burghers of Calais" in the gardens between the Victoria Tower and Lambeth Bridge. The First Commissioner of Works has allotted the site, but it is difficult to believe, even in the face of present difficulties, that the great bronze will be allowed to suffer any indignity of position. E. M.

Photo. Record Press.

A FRENCH AIRMAN WITH A DISTINGUISHED GERMAN PASSENGER: M. OLIVIER (ON THE RIGHT IN THE MACHINE) AND DR. FREIHERR VON RICHTHOFEN, THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN CAIRO.

M. Olivier not long ago took up as a passenger Lord Kitchener, who gave him a scarf-pin as a souvenir of the flight, and arranged to go up again on January 21, after his return to Cairo from the Sudan. M. Olivier has arranged to take part in a flight across the African continent.

In our issue of Jan. 3 we gave some photographs of a remarkable panorama to be seen in Bismarck-strasse, Charlottenburg, near Berlin, illustrating the crossing of the Rhine by Blücher on Jan. 1, 1814, and exhibited in connection with the centenary of that historic event. Our readers will no doubt be interested to know that the original paintings forming the panorama were the work of two well-known German artists, Professor Ungewitter and Herr G. Wendling.

"Every Picture tells a Story"

Of Weak, Aching Backs and Inactive Kidneys; of Irritable, Nervous People.

Have you Backache, Headache, Gravel, Dizziness, Sleeplessness? Are you Bloated and Sallow? Losing Appetite and Weight? Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are specially for Kidney Troubles. But the best story is not the story in the picture, which tells of pain and disease—it's the story told below, of relief by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

And that's the good thing one is always hearing about the *genuine* Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—men and women are continually praising them.

For Doan's Pills are an honest medicine, because they are recommended for one class of diseases only, viz.: Kidney and Bladder diseases, such as dropsy (bloating), gravel, stone, lumbago, backache, rheumatism, and all uric acid complaints.

LONDON EVIDENCE.

On April 13th, 1912, Mrs. A. Cartwright, of 12, Allen Terrace, Church Road, Mitcham, London, S.W., said: "I have suffered cruelly with lumbago since I had influenza some years ago. For days together I was helpless with the pain in my back and loins. I couldn't get up from a chair, I couldn't stoop, I could hardly turn over in bed. I was simply crippled.

"There was generally too free a flow from the kidneys, though sometimes the reverse was the case, then the bladder never seemed properly relieved. I had a swelling in my right foot, and suffered from dizziness and palpitation.

"The relief I have had from Doan's backache kidney pills is simply wonderful. From the first they eased my back, and five boxes completely cured the lumbago and urinary troubles. Since then I have enjoyed splendid health, and I look upon it as a duty in recommending the pills to other sufferers. (*Signed*) "A. Cartwright."

On October 25th, 1913—eighteen months later—Mrs. Cartwright said: "I have never been laid up with kidney trouble since Doan's backache kidney pills first did me so much good."

At a box, 6 boxes 15/-: Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W., also at Buffalo, N.Y., Cape Town, S.A., Sydney, N.S.W., and Shanghai, China.

Agencies:—E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; Cargills, Ltd., Colombo; W. H. Haller, Madras; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; E. Del Mar, Cairo.

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DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE

IS A DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

Player's Navy Cut de Luxe is the outcome of many years experience and is probably the best Pipe Tobacco yet offered to the Public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia, but from the selected leaves of those best growths

PACKED ONLY IN 2-oz. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS AT 1/2

AND 4-oz. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS AT 2/4

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

Regd. No. 154011.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and are sold in two strengths—MILD and MEDIUM.

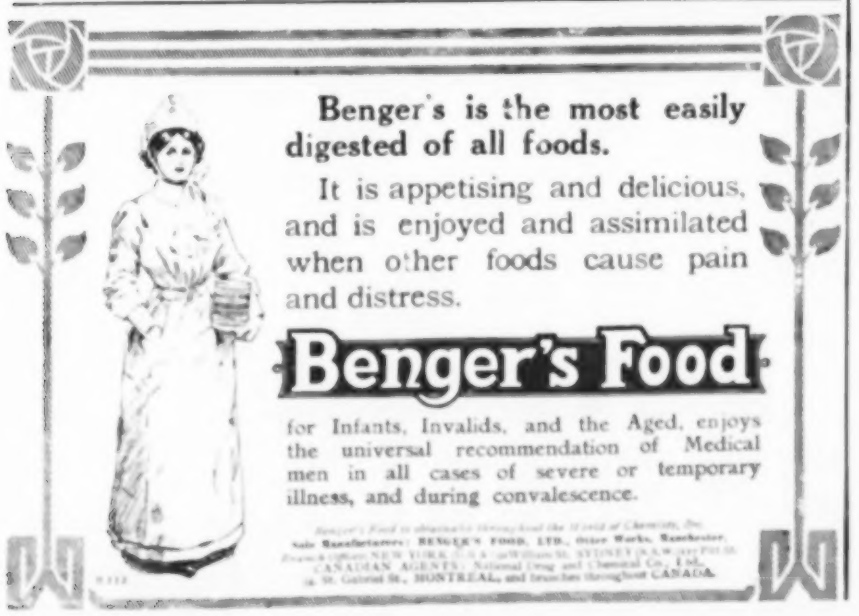
MILD (Gold Leaf) 100 for 3/-; 50 for 1/6

Smaller sizes of packing at proportionate prices.

MEDIUM 100 for 2/3; 50 for 1/1½

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd. P351



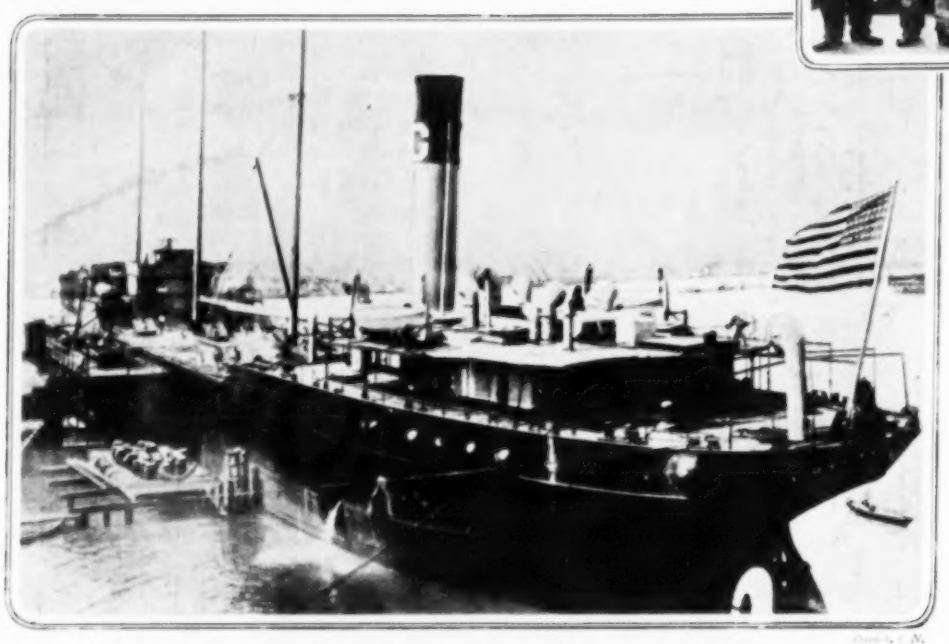
WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of SIR GEORGE BARHAM, of Snape, Wadhurst, and Danehurst, Hampstead, who died on Nov. 16, are proved by his two sons, the value of the estate being £259,222. The testator gives his property at Harrow and the Tithe Farm, Hendon, to his son George Titus Barham; the Snape Estate in trust for his son Arthur Saxby; 1000 guineas to each grandchild; 1000 guineas to his niece Janet Burton; 100 guineas each to the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, London Hospital, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Metropolitan Dairymen's Benevolent Trust, Orphan Working School, London Lock Hospital, Mission to Lepers, Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, Haverstock Congregational Chapel, London Female Guardian Society, National Society for the Employment of Epileptics, Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society, Tunbridge Wells General Hospital, Hampstead General Hospital, and Miss Sharman's Orphan Home; 1000 guineas for distribution among the employees of the Dairy Supply Company, and 1000 guineas for the employees of the Express Dairy Company; many legacies to persons in his employ and to servants; and the residue to his two sons.

The will of MR. WILLIAM WALKER, of Oak Lea, Whitehaven, Cumberland, tanner, who died on Nov. 27, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £410,783. Subject to the bequest of the household effects to his wife, and on her death his residence, Oak Lea, to his son Arthur, the testator leaves one-third of all his estate to each of his sons Herbert Wilson Walker and Arthur Walker, and one-third in trust for his wife for life, and then in trust for his daughter Annie Elizabeth and her children, and on failure of issue, to his two sons.

The will (dated March 28, 1912) of MR. SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN, of 37, Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, and of Morgan Brothers, 42, Cannon Street, City, owners of the *Ironmonger* and the *Chemist and Druggist*, who died on Dec. 2, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £325,223. The testator gives £1000, the household and personal effects, and the income for life from £140,000 to his wife, and on her decease the £140,000 is to be equally divided between his two children; £3500 to his wife and son; £500 to Frank H. Dunphie; and his share and interest in the capital, stock-in-trade, goodwill, and assets, and any undrawn profits, in Morgan Brothers, to his son. Two-fifths of the residue he leaves to his son Gwyn Vaughan Morgan, and three-fifths in trust for his daughter Mrs. Ethel Vaughan Hudson.

The will (dated Nov. 4, 1913) of LADY EDITH FLORENCE ASHLEY, of Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, who died on Nov. 25, is proved by the Hon. Anthony Cecil Ashley, brother, and Lady Templemore, sister, the value of the property being £27,846. She gives £3000 to Lady Templemore; £1000 to her brother the Hon. Anthony Lionel George Ashley; and there are numerous bequests of pictures, jewels, and furniture to relatives and friends. The residue goes to her brother, the Hon. Anthony Cecil Ashley.



FORMERLY DESCRIBED AS UNSINKABLE, BUT BROKEN IN TWO BY A GREAT WAVE: THE AMERICAN OIL-TANK STEAMER "OKLAHOMA," WHICH RECENTLY MET WITH DISASTER.

The "Oklahoma" met with disaster on January 4 under curious circumstances. A gigantic wave broke the vessel in two; the stern part sank, while the forward part remained floating, and was found some fifty miles from Atlantic City by the steamer "Bavaria," which took off the captain and seven men. The rest of the crew of thirty-two had taken to the boats, and were given up for lost. One boat, containing three bodies, was picked up by the Revenue cutter "Seneca"; another, with five men alive and one dead, by the British steamer "Gregory." The boat overturned in the raging seas, and the men were saved with great difficulty. The chief officer of the "Gregory," Mr. Robert Buck, the second officer, Mr. Sidney Williams, and the third mate, Mr. Roberts, all bravely plunged into the water to help in the rescue.

WRECKED AMERICAN SEAMEN AND THEIR BRITISH RESCUER: CAPTAIN WILLIAM ASPINALL (FOURTH FROM LEFT), OF THE S.S. "GREGORY," WITH FIVE SURVIVORS FROM THE "OKLAHOMA."

Very appropriately, the Roman Temple in the grounds of the Crystal Palace is to be removed to Bath and re-erected in the Sydney Gardens there. The building is a replica, on a slightly reduced scale, of the portico of the famous temple erected by the Romans at Bath, and dedicated to the presiding deity of the hot springs. Large portions of this temple are preserved in the Roman Museum there. The Palace building was put up, three years ago, by the Bath Corporation.

Excellent weather, we hear from a correspondent, has prevailed in Rome since the New Year, and there is a great deal of entertaining now that the season is in full swing. The Betana Dinner and Ball at the Grand Hotel was attended by a large number of prominent Romans and English guests, the latter including Lady Pirbright, Lady Wise, Lady Hart, and Captain and Lady Florence Boyle. The weather has stimulated outdoor activities; and the golf at Acqua Santa and the fox-hunting on the Campagna are attracting increased numbers of people intent on enjoying the mild winter of the Eternal City.

Health, Strength & Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known German Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

Small and large tins at 1/3 and 2/3 respectively to be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists.

FOR ECZEMAS AND RASHES

Use

CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

The itching, burning, suffering and loss of sleep caused by eczemas, rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp are at once relieved and permanent skin health restored in most cases by warm baths with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Mackean & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.

HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.

ARE EFFECTIVE.

AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls

"IMPERIAL" CURLERS.

12 CURLERS IN BOX.

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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The Premier English House for

GOLD MEDAL SWEET PEAS.

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Chapped Hands or Lips.

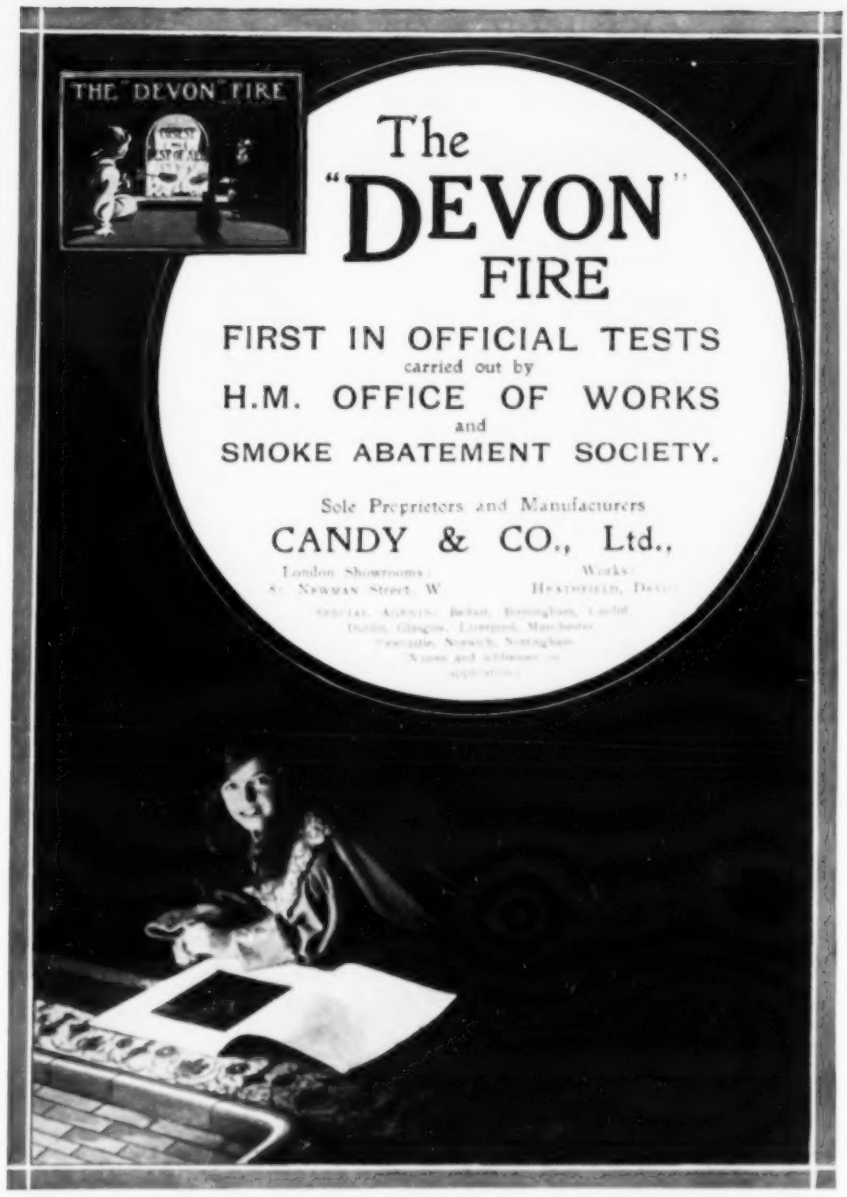
MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS.

IN USE OVER 30 YEARS.

6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per Box.

Of all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

Proprietors: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd., LONDON.



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Pure WATER Safe to Drink is a Blessing. A

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will give it to you.

SMALL OUTLAY, LARGE RETURN.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue "W" to

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The Oxygen Tooth Powder

Use it Night and Morning

SOUND, White Teeth are surely a rich enough return for using Calox twice a day. The Oxygen which Calox liberates puts an end to that decomposition of food particles upon which harmful bacteria thrive. The gums are invigorated, the teeth whitened, and the breath purified in the pleasantest, most gratifying way.

TEST CALOX FREE

A personal test will make you a regular user more surely than all else. Sample and book free. Calox sells ordinarily in non-wasting boxes at 1/1½. The Calox Tooth Brush enables you to reach and clean every part of the teeth. 1/-, sold everywhere.

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The Employment of SHADES

demands the use of Candles, not only of the best quality, but also specially adapted to burn under the severe conditions created by the Shades.

PARASTRINE SHADE Candles burn under Shades without smoke and without bending and thus enable the advantages of Shades to be secured without these drawbacks that are inevitable when ordinary Candles are used.

The beautiful appearance of these Candles and the excellent quality of the light which they afford have led consumers to use Parastrine Shade Candles without as well as with Shades; but when Shades are not required **Gold Medal Palmitine** Candles should always be employed.

While Parastrine Shade Candles burn to the best advantage under Shades, **Gold Medal Palmitine** Candles are most effective when burned without Shades.

As it is absolutely necessary that only suitable Shade Holders be employed for the particular size of Parastrine Shade Candles in use, the Company supply the Improved "Champion" Shade Holders in two sizes adapted for Candles 4 and 6 to the lb. respectively, and these may be obtained from most of the Grocers or Stores stocking Price's Best Candles.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LIMITED,

London, Liverpool, Manchester.

93 AWARDS.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR

AND

NOTES ABOUT THE SCOTTISH MOTOR SHOW.

The Scottish Motor Show. The Scottish Motor Show, which was formally opened yesterday by Sir John H. A. Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, is the seventeenth of its series, and thus possesses the distinction of being the oldest Motor Show held in these islands. Like other similar exhibitions, it has gone through its vicissitudes of fortune; but it has been luckier than others, in that it has at least preserved its continuity. That it has survived as it has is due in no small measure to the fact that, unlike the Manchester Show, it is a national affair, run by a national trade society which knows exactly what it wants and how to go about getting it. That much was demonstrated three or four years ago, when the English Society of Motor Manufacturers threatened to extend the ban of its exhibition bond to the Edinburgh Show. There is no need for me to recall the history of the dispute, which is now an ancient story, and one, moreover, of mainly domestic interest, but it will be enough to say that the Scotsmen proved thoroughly capable of holding their own—and, indeed, may be said to have triumphed over the opposition. To some extent the former glory of the Scottish Show has departed, and whereas at one time no one dreamed of missing the Edinburgh function, and it was all the fashion for a fleet of cars to start from London on a non-stop run to the Scottish capital, arriving—with luck—in time for the opening of the Show, there is nothing like such enthusiasm displayed now. In fact, it may almost be said that the interest has become quite local—or, as the Scotsmen would probably prefer it, more national than international.

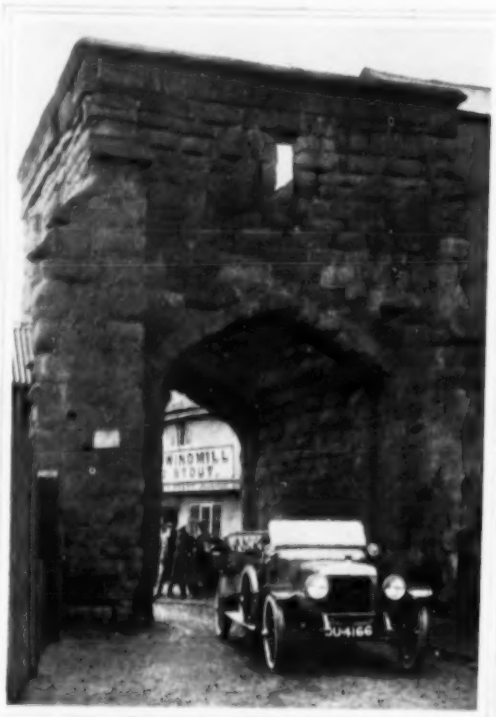
The Individual Exhibits. To the *blasé* show-goer, with recent memories of Olympia fresh in his mind, the Scottish Show will, admittedly, not appeal very greatly, since there is nothing there but what was shown in November in London. But there is much that must interest and instruct. Indeed, to the close student of motor-car design these out-of-London exhibitions have always a great educative value.

AN AUSTIN: A 10-H.P. SPECIAL "CLIFTON" LIMOUSINE, FOR TOWN WORK.

This car is admirably adapted to the requirements of ladies for shopping and visiting, or for town purposes generally.

Rover. The Rover "twelve" seems to be ubiquitous so far as the Show is concerned, since it figures on not one, but a round half-dozen stands. So popular has this car become that every agent wants to sell it, and the consequence appears to have been that the Rover difficulty has not so much been that of how to get into the Show, but of how to keep out. Well as the Rover Company did with this car last year, it will be surprising if the figures do not show an advance during 1914, for the excellent reason that, with the price as it was during 1913, an electric-lighting set is now included as a standard fitting. As I have before described this good little car, besides having recorded the good impressions gained in the course of road-test, I need not farther refer to its excellences.

Austin. A car which is popular in Scotland is the Austin, which is shown in its various models on three stands—those of the Westfield Autocar Company, the Western Motor Company, and Messrs. Rossleigh, Ltd. Incidentally, the Austin seems to be among the most popular cars of its time not only in



IN THE CITY OF LADY GODIVA: A NEW DAIMLER "TWENTY" PASSING THROUGH THE ANCIENT COOK STREET GATE AT COVENTRY.

Coventry, now a great centre of the motor and cycle trade, is rich in mediaeval associations, including "the city's ancient legend" of Lady Godiva, and in relics of old architecture. Among them are the remains of several of the city gates, of which the Cook Street Gate is far the finest. Last year it was bought and presented to the city by the then Mayor, Colonel Wyley, to save it from the hands of the modern builder. What would a gate-keeper of the old days have said could he have seen a Daimler passing through?

Scotland, but in England and other parts of the United Kingdom as well, for I am informed by the company that during Olympia the aggregate value of orders actually taken on their stand was in excess of £30,000, and that from Nov. 1 to the present date the orders in hand are exactly double in value those held at the corresponding date of last year. It is interesting, too, to note that in spite of the prevailing impression that small cars are the most sought after, the orders referred to relate for the greater part to high-powered models. As there is no better index to the quality of a car than the public demand for it, there is no need for me to say more about the Austin, which so eloquently pleads for itself.

Vauxhall. The Vauxhall firm is not exhibiting direct, and its fortunes for the purposes of the Show are in the hands of Messrs. J. D. Macdonald and Co., of Edinburgh. Incidentally, the Vauxhall Company has got out just in time for the Show a new catalogue, which is quite one of the best works of its kind that even the motor trade has produced. Apart from any question of its purpose being to advertise a particular make of car, it is a really artistic work, which at once conveys the impression it is primarily designed for, and at the same time strikes its peruser as being something rather different from the usual run of these things. Printed on a rough-surfaced paper by the "off-set" process, it is quite artistic, and withal tells its story excellently.

Argyll. The Argyll exhibit consists of a 12-18-h.p. poppet-valve two-seater, a 15-30-h.p. torpedo car, a 15-30-h.p. streamline landaulette, and a 25-50-h.p. streamline limousine, these three last being fitted with the famous single-sleeve-valve engines. Essentially, the exhibit is the same as at Olympia, there being no alterations discernible from the practice which has made the new Argyll so favourably known among discriminating motorists. The main points upon which attention will be concentrated are the sleeve-valve motor (which I have on a previous occasion described at length), the four-wheel braking system (which, to my mind, has no equal), and the excellent finish of Argyll body-work.

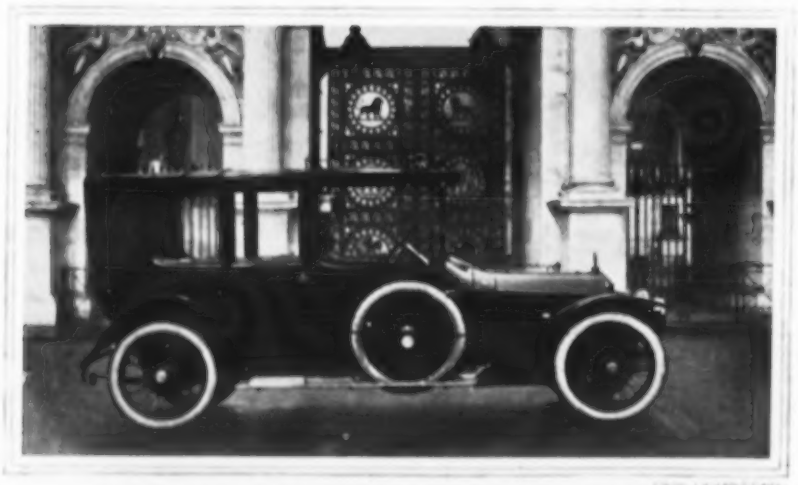
Wolseley. The Wolseley Company is another which has adopted the policy of showing through their agents only, and thus their productions figure on no fewer than four stands—those of Mr. H. Prosser, Messrs. Rossleigh, Ltd., Messrs. T. Shaw, Ltd., and Mr. A. C. Penman. On the first-named three models are staged, these being all of the 16-20-h.p. type. Three

AN ARGYLL: A 15-30-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER SINGLE-SLEEVE-VALVE LANDAULETTE-DE-LUXE.

This car is sold complete for £675. The price for chassis only, with detachable wire-wheels and Dunlop tyres, is £445.

more Wolseleys figure on the Rossleigh stand—two of the "sixteen-twenties" and a 24-30 six-cylinder limousine-landaulette. One of each of the two types named is shown on Messrs. Shaw's stand; while Mr. Penman shows a 30-40-h.p. six-cylinder car with special closed body and a 16-20-h.p. landaulette. Thus, with ten cars in all, the Wolseley makes quite a notable mark in the Show; and the many admirers of the Vickers practice—the Wolseley has always been a popular car in Scotland—will have

(continued overleaf)

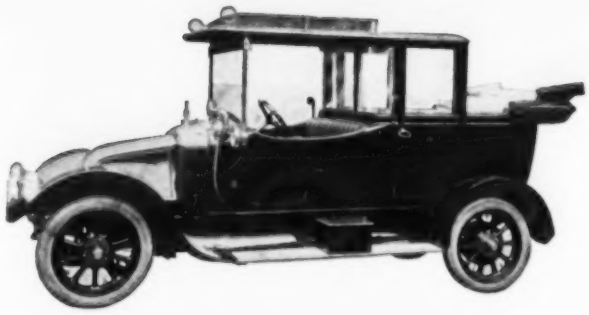


A FINE EXAMPLE OF FRENCH COACHWORK: A 1914 16-24-H.P. UNIC THREE-QUARTER LANDAULETTE.

The above car was supplied by Messrs. Jarrott, Ltd., to a well-known resident of Streatham.

THE FOURTH SUPPLIED TO ONE OWNER: A 25-35-H.P. 1914 HOTCHKISS WITH CABRIOLET BODY.

The car is fitted with C.A.V. electric-lighting outfit, Klaxon horn, and Michelin tyres.



WHEREVER speedy and comfortable travelling is desired—there you will find an Arrol-Johnston. Noted and appreciated for its efficient and economical running, it is *the* car for the discriminating motorist.

¶ *1914 Prices:—11·9 h.p., with full equipment, £285. 15·9 h.p. with Electric Lighting and Starting and full equipment, £360. 20·9 h.p., with Electric Lighting and Starting and full equipment, £425.*

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INVINCIBLE
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12 h.p. R.A.C. Rating, 15·8 h.p. Brake h.p. 28. Tax £4 4s. Four-cylinder Engine 80 mm. bore, 120 mm. stroke. Complete with Four-Seater Torpedo Body, Taper Bonnet, "One-man" Hood, Adjustable Screen, Hooter, and Dynamo Electric Lighting Set, with 3 lamps. Detachable Wheels and 1 Spare with 815 × 105 mm. tyres. **£410** With Two-seated Body, £400

15-20 R.A.C. Rating, 15·8 h.p. Brake h.p. 35. Tax £4 4s. Four-cylinder Engine, 80 mm. bore, 130 mm. stroke. Chassis Price £350, with tyres. Complete with side entrance Streamline Torpedo Body, Taper Bonnet, "One-man" Hood. Adjustable Screen, Hooter, and Dynamo Electric Lighting Set, with 3 lamps. Detachable Wheels and 1 Spare with 815 × 105 mm. tyres. **£460** With Two-seated Body, £450

20-30 h.p. R.A.C. rating, 20·1 h.p., Brake h.p. 45. Tax £6 6s. Four-cylinder Engine, 90 mm. bore, 140 mm. stroke. Chassis with Shock Absorbers, 5 Detachable Wheels and Tyres ... **£425**

20-40 h.p. R.A.C. rating, 23·8 h.p. Brake h.p. 45. Tax £6 6s. Six-cylinder Engine, 80 mm. bore, 120 mm. stroke. Chassis with Shock Absorbers, Dynamo Electric Lighting Set, with 3 lamps, 5 Detachable Wheels and Tyres ... **£565**

25-50 h.p. R.A.C. rating, 25·6 h.p. Brake h.p. 55. Tax £6 6s. Four-cylinder Engine 101·5 mm. bore, 140 mm. stroke. Chassis with Shock Absorbers, 5 Detachable Wheels and Tyres ... **£515**

STANDS 18, 19, and 78, Scottish Show.

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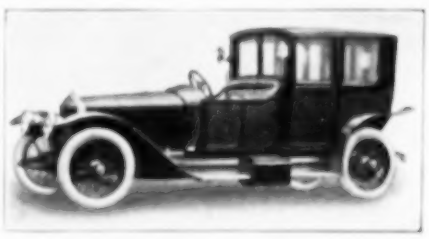

SIZAIRE-BERWICK

20 H.P.

Four-cylinder, 90 mm. by 160 mm., H.T. Bosch magneto, special four-jet carburetter, lubrication pressure fed, four speeds and reverse, five detachable Rudge-Whitworth wheels, 820 mm. by 120 mm. tyres. Chassis, including clock, speedometer, revolution counter, etc. **£475**

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18, Berkeley St., Piccadilly,
London, W., England.

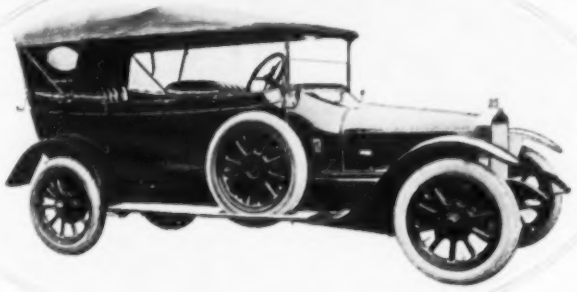
Agents for Manchester: Edgar Harling, 140, Deansgate.
Agents for Glasgow: Western Motor Co., Buchanan Street.
Agents for Edinburgh: Alex. Mather & Son, Daisy Road.

(Continued.)

ample opportunity of seeing the latest developments embodied in these vehicles.

Sizaire-Berwick. The same Sizaire-Berwick polished chassis which proved such a centre of attraction at Olympia is staged by Messrs. A. Mather and Son, Edinburgh agents for this new and taking car. The Sizaire-Berwick is a chassis which, while it conforms generally as to its design with the currently accepted practice of the day, attracts by reason of the beautiful accuracy and finish of its workmanship. Among that discriminating class which is content with a car of moderate power, but at the same time wants the finish which is available in high-class, powerful vehicles, I should say the Sizaire-Berwick would rapidly attain popularity. As a matter of fact, I believe that, short as is the time since its introduction, it is well on the way to that popularity.

Talbot. The wonderfully successful season enjoyed by Talbot cars during last year must greatly enhance the interest in the trio of Talbots staged at the Show. On the stand of the Western Motor Company there is shown a 25-50-h.p. landaulette, with seating accommodation for seven, including the driver. There can be no possible doubt of this car possessing ample power for service on Scottish roads, bearing in mind the wonderful achievements of the model on road and track during 1913. It was with this model that the hundred miles in the hour was first attained, and, while abnormal speeds may be of no particular advantage to the touring motorist, they at least connote an efficient engine, and there is a very reassuring feeling conveyed by the knowledge that one's car has ample power for any service required of it.



WITH STREAMLINE TOURING BODY: A 20-30-H.P. TALBOT CAR.

Messrs. J. Ross and Sons are showing a 12-h.p. touring-car, and on the stand of Mr. D. J. Macdonald is a very handsome 20-30-h.p. streamline touring-car. Both of these cars are shown with complete equipment, including dynamo lighting set. All three embody the whole of the improvements which were introduced at Olympia, but space does not permit of the exhibition of the new 15-20 and 20-40-h.p. cars which complete the range of Talbot models for the 1914 season.

Lanchester. Once more the Lanchester Company is to be congratulated upon the characteristic setting of their exhibit. They are showing three models which, for distinctive appearance, luxurious appointments, absolute simplicity, and comfort, would be very hard to beat. In detail, the three models are: a 38-h.p. six-cylinder seven-seat limousine, a 38-h.p. touring car-de-luxe to seat five, and a 25-h.p. four-cylinder seven-seat double landaulette.

The limousine is a particularly fine car, in dark green, upholstered in green cord cloth. A new feature to be observed is that of the Lanchester patent folding-seats, in which the dominant features are simplicity and absolute rigidity. This fine car is equipped with an electric self-starting and lighting set, with full complement of lamps, which equipment is included in the standard price of the chassis. The touring-car is a fine vehicle, with clean and graceful lines, and exceedingly roomy accommodation. The third car is another fine specimen of Lanchester motor-building, and in points of luxury, equipment, finish, and general appearance it is only equalled by its companions on the stand. To complete the attractions of an attractive exhibit, there is shown a technical section, consisting of a 38-h.p. power unit, embracing engine, gear-box, clutch, and brake, and a working model of the Lanchester wick carburetter.

Puncture-Seal. I am reminded by a recent experience that the compound known as "Puncture-Seal" is something the Show visitor will do well to see and have explained to him. When this was first introduced, I was privileged to see some very exhaustive tests of its efficiency carried out, and the inquiring motorist may take it from me that "Puncture-Seal" does exactly what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

W. WHITTALL.

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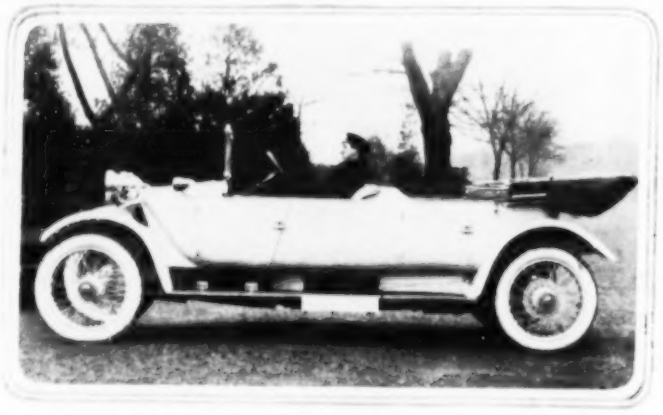

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The average speed for 1,000 miles was over 90 miles an hour.

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¶ Concave scuttle dash and domed canopy. Fitted with Electric lighting system, lamps, and self-starter. Chassis 30 h.p., with 11 ft. 6 in. wheel-base and Austin detachable steel wheels. Dunlop grooved tyres (895 x 135) to front wheels and steel-studded to rear wheels, and spare. Finished in colour to choice - - - **£979**

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Nottingham—A. Lane, 203b, Arkwright Street.
Oxford—J. Coxeter & Son, New Road Garage.
London, S.W.—J. Coxeter & Son, 84, Victoria Street.
Pentbontfawr, near Oswestry—W. E. Evans.
Reading—County Motor & Cycle Co., 15, Friar Street.
Romford—C. A. Allen, The Romford Motor Works Ltd., London Rd.
Sheffield—Crookes & Bartlett, St. Peters Close.
Southend-on-Sea—C. Agar & Son, Motor Engineers.
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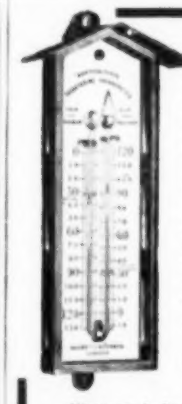

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MARY-GIRL," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

A VERY telling, ingenious, and thoughtful play Mrs. Merrick has written in "Mary-Girl" right up to the end of the third of its four acts. It turns on the idea, already practised in a royal household, of a young married woman's being induced to quit for a twelvemonth her husband, her home, and her child, to act as foster-mother of the baby of persons of high estate. Mary Sheppard and her puritanical husband, Ezra, are persuaded to make this sacrifice in order that they may raise the money to build a chapel dedicated to his stern faith; both agree not to see each other during the year—she stays at the young Earl and Countess of Folkington's luxuriously appointed castle. What is the result of the experiment? Why, that Mary gets so starved for sight of her husband and the warmth of their love that she cozens him into coming to see her without getting her employers' permission, and that as time goes on and he keeps her to her bargain, she gains a taste for the fine food, the polite manners, and the atmosphere of comfort into which she is plunged. When she returns to her home, she is out of love with its coarse simplicity, and not too patient of Ezra's domineering ways and slavery to his faith. The consequence is, they quarrel: he strikes her, and she, after telling him he has sold her for his chapel, bids him good-bye. So far we have an interesting scheme, dramatically and realistically worked out; we have also agreeable light comedy and low-comedy relief. The fourth act was, of course, the difficulty of the play. Mary comes back to tell her disconsolate husband that in London she found living impossible, save under the protection of an acquaintance she met at the castle; and Ezra, seeing in the chapel the cause of his shame and unhappiness, sets it on fire, and then takes his erring wife to his arms. That scene of the burning chapel strikes the playgoer as grotesque and melodramatic. Still, there is so much that is good and thorough, and even amusing, in the play, and it is so splendidly acted in its principal parts by Mr. Norman McKinnel and Miss May Blayney—the latter so winsome and appealing always; the former, gloriously virile and masterful—that its final weakness should be forgiven it, and our public should take it warmly to their hearts.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

That familiar and useful book of reference, "The Royal Blue Book Court Guide" (Kelly's Directories, Ltd.; 5s. net), which is published half-yearly, reaches its 184th issue with the new edition for the first half of 1914. It covers, as usual, the principal residential districts of London. Though the present edition runs to over 1500 pages, it retains its handy character owing to the thin paper on which it is printed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

BARON VAN PALLANDT (Wassenaar).—You will find your solution has been acknowledged, but we are not always able to be in time for the printers.

C E CHARNAUD (Winnipeg).—The understood condition of a problem for White to mate in three moves is that, however ingenious and clever may be the defence, Black cannot prolong the mate beyond that number of moves. If he walks into a shorter mate, that is his look-out; it in no way alters the terms of the problem.

W ROBERTS (Newcastle).—We have gone through the game, and find it plays perfectly correctly. You must have mixed up the King and Knights.

E KOYER (Prague).—We are sorry we cannot reply by post. Neither are we in a position to supply your wants.

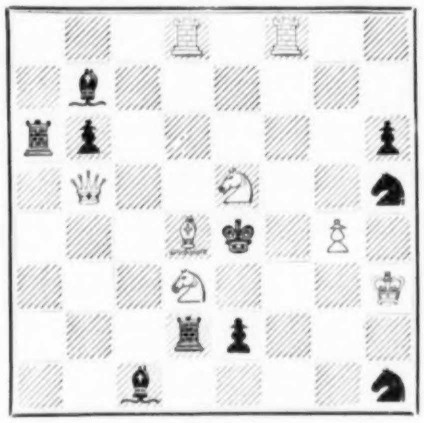
J WILLCOCK and OTHERS.—You are right in your second solution of No. 3634.

H F DEAKIN (Fulwood).—Thanks for your pleasant letter.

T W EGLINGTON (Birmingham).—Please let us see the problem.

PROBLEM No. 3636.—BY A. M. SPARKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3626 from R Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.) and C E Charnaud (Winnipeg); of No. 3628 from C A M (Penang) and J Samuels (Brooklyn, U.S.A.); of No. 3632 from Dr. Higginson, J Verrall (Rodmell), A Kenworthy (Hastings), Blair H Cochrane (Harting), H R T Ponse (Geneva), E T Koyer (Prague), and M Gray (Malta); of No. 3633 from H F Deakin, A Kenworthy, J G and M L Locke (Hawick), J Isaacs (Liverpool), L Schlu (Vienna), M Gray, and H R T Ponse.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3634 received from Julia Short (Exeter), J Green (Boulogne), W Roberts (Newcastle), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), W Dittlof Jassens (Apoldoorn), W H Silk (Birmingham), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), T Smith (Brighton), R G Healey (Leatherhead), R J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), R Worters (Canterbury), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), T T G (Cambridge), E Welvaert (Brussels), J Somes Story (Matlock), L Schlu, J G and M L Locke, J Cohn (Berlin), A Whitty (Bristol), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), W Best (Dorchester), Cecil de Winton (Bexhill), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), J S Rogers (Lincoln's Inn), J Willcock (Shrewsbury), Baron van Pallandt (Wassenaar), T North (Leicester), P H Lehzen (Hanover), Rev. J G Wells (Maidenhead), M E Onslow, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J Isaacson, A French (Durham), H F Deakin (Fulwood), F R King (Brighton), and J W Horn (Greenwich).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3633.—BY R. J. BLAND.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt takes Q P	B takes P
2. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	R takes Q or K moves
3. Q or P takes R, mate.	

If Black play, 1. R to B 5th, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch); if 1. Kt to Q B 3rd, 2. Q to K 2nd (ch); if 1. K to B 4th, 2. Kt to K 3rd (ch); and if 1. R takes R, then 2. Kt to B 6th (ch), K to K 6th, 3. Kt to Kt 4th, mate.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the match for the Championship of St. Paul, between Messrs. BARKULOO and HOKENSON.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
4. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
5. P to Q 5th	B to K 2nd
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K sq
8. P to K R 3rd	Kt to B 4th
9. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes B (ch)
10. Q takes Kt	B to R 5th
11. Kt to Q sq	P to K Kt 3rd
12. B to R 6th	Kt to Kt 2nd
13. Kt to K 3rd	

Although Black gains a Pawn by this move, he would be better without it. His Queen gets badly cornered, and her extrication is a serious loss of time.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
13.	B takes P (ch)
14. K takes B	Q to R 5th (ch)
15. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q takes B
16. P to K R 4th	Q to B 5th (ch)
17. K to Kt 2nd	Q to B 3rd
18. P to R 5th	Q to Kt 4th
19. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 4th
20. R P takes P	

So far there is nothing remarkable in the game, but White now sets a singularly clever trap into which Black instantly tumbles.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
20.	P to B 5th

R P takes P was quite sufficient to leave White without further attack.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
21. P takes P (ch)	K to R sq
22. Q to B 3rd	B to Q 2nd
23. Q R to K B sq	Q to Q sq
24. Kt (Kt 3) to B 5	P takes Kt

In this and the previous move Black throws away every chance of saving himself. 23. R to K sq and now 24. B takes Kt should be played.

25. Kt to R 4th

A beautiful ending. White is only a boy, but play like this gives promise of great things to come.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
25.	K takes P
26. Kt to B 5 (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
27. R to R 6 (ch)	K to B 2nd
28. R to R 7th	K to B 3rd
29. P to Kt 5 (ch)	Resigns.

The Masters' Tournament in Vienna has resulted in the success of Mr. Schlechter, who went through the contest without losing a game, and ended with the fine score of 14 out of a possible 18.

THE

ROYAL KONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC IN LEIPZIG.

The Examination for admission will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of April, 1914, between 9—12 o'clock. The written application can be made at any time, personal application has best to be made on Tuesday, the 14th April, in the Office of the Konservatorium. The course of tuition includes every branch of musical instruction, namely: Piano, all stringed and wind instruments, organ, Solo-singing, and thorough training for the Opera, chamber music, Orchestra and sacred music, theory, history of music, literature, and æsthetics. The instructors, among others, are Prof. Klengel, Prof. Sitt, Prof. Teichmüller, Prof. Dr. Schreck, Prof. Dr. Reger, Prof. Krehl, Prof. Becker, Prof. Straube, Hofkonzertm. Havemann, etc.

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LEIPZIG, January, 1914. **Directorium of the Royal Konservatorium of Music.** DR. RÖNTSCH.

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